



## Israelis head for PLO meeting

TEL AVIV (R) — Fifteen Israeli leftists on Monday left for a meeting in Hungary with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders, challenging an Israeli law barring contacts with the PLO. Charlie Biton, member of parliament for Israel's Communist Party, said the group hoped to further Middle East peace efforts by joining Palestinians on Wednesday at the headquarters of the Hungarian peace organisation in Budapest. Mr. Biton told reporters the group expected to be arrested on their return for contravening a law adopted last August under which Israelis who meet representatives of "terrorist organisations" face up to three years in prison. It was unclear whether the group would meet PLO leader Yasser Arafat. "We've not been promised a meeting with Arafat, but we will do everything so that we can meet important people in the PLO," Mr. Biton said. Four leftists among 29 Israelis who met PLO members in Romania last year will face the first trial under the new law next week. The 29, some of them now flying to Hungary, met low-ranking PLO leaders. Ten local and foreign journalists travelled with the group to Budapest.

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## King receives N. Yemeni minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Monday North Yemen's Minister of Communications and Transport Ahmad Al Unsi currently on a visit to Jordan. Mr. Unsi conveyed to the King greetings and best wishes from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

## Deported Arab says Israelis tried to recruit him as spy

AMMAN (R) — A Palestinian youth leader deported from the Israeli-occupied territories said Monday Israeli intelligence officers had tried to recruit him as a spy. Ahmad Nasser, 34, told Reuters that before he was expelled from Khan Yunis in Gaza an officer named "Captain Steve" told him he could become a hero by spying on his people for Israel. Mr. Nasser quoted the officer as saying: "You are either with us or against us. If you work against us, we will crush you; but if you work with us as a spy, you will leave prison a hero." Mr. Nasser, who said he had been arrested on May 17 and accused of leading youth activities against the Israeli occupation and belonging to Fatah. He said he was beaten, blindfolded and manacled before the deportation order was read to him.

## Prince Sultan returns home after talks with Weinberger

RIYADH (R) — Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz returned Monday from France where he discussed Saudi Arabia's military needs with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The Saudi Press Agency reported U.S. officials in Washington have said Prince Sultan's talks in southern France also covered the Iran-Iraq war and cooperation between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

## Militants stage protests in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Police wielding batons on Monday dispersed about 150 Muslim militants who staged an anti-government demonstration in central Tunis. Eyewitnesses said the demonstrators, mostly youths, threw stones at police and chanted slogans protesting against the level of unemployment and the building of statues, which is against Islamic precepts. They also demanded: cars to try to block roads. Telephone callers to foreign journalists said the protest was organised by the opposition Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI).

## Libya 'will counter anti-Iran plots'

NICOSIA (AP) — Libyan Foreign Minister Jadhalla Azzu Al Talhi told the speaker of the Iranian parliament Monday that his country was ready to counter plots against the Islamic revolution. Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Mr. Talhi and Hashemi Rafsanjani also discussed bilateral relations. "The Libyan stance towards the Islamic revolution of Iran is one of principle and it is clear that Libya will never alter this stance," the agency quoted Mr. Talhi as saying.

# Venice summit opens with fears high of U.S.-Iran clash in Gulf

Reagan partially lifts sanctions on Japan

VENICE (Agencies) — The 13th annual economic summit of the big seven industrial democracies opened Monday with tension high over fears of a U.S.-Iran clash in the Gulf but with a welcome easing of the trade war between Washington and Tokyo.

The three-day gathering of leaders from the United States, Britain, Japan, Canada, Italy, France and West Germany began with a glittering reception at the Palazzo Ducale, the residence of the Doges who once ruled the Venetian state. President Ronald Reagan, who held separate bilateral talks with the Italian, West German and Japanese leaders, maintained U.S. pressure on Iran by warning that he was not bluffing in his pledge to keep open the Gulf's oil-export sealanes.

"I haven't bluffed once since I've been here," he told reporters in response to a question about U.S. warnings that Washington would retaliate if Iran deployed Chinese Silkworm anti-ship missiles on the eastern edge of the Gulf.

Earlier, Mr. Reagan's top aide strongly suggested that a U.S. pre-emptive strike knocking out Iranian anti-ship missiles would be necessary if they were deployed in the Gulf. "You almost can't wait until the missile is in flight in order to protect yourself because there is such a short interval," Mr. Reagan's chief of staff, Howard Baker, said in an ABC television interview.

"So this whole situation can be avoided if the Iranians will simply rethink that and decide that this level of escalation is not in their best interest," he said. When asked if he was warning Iran of a U.S. pre-emptive strike if it deploys the missiles, Mr. Baker refused to elaborate.

"In this case I've said what I believe and I believe what I've

said is the policy of the government of the United States," he said.

Iran on Monday renewed its warning to the United States against any hostile action in the Gulf and pledged a decisive response if it uses military bases in the region. The warning came in a statement carried by Iran's national news agency (IRNA).

The statement from naval command headquarters said Iran — which controls the eastern side of the Gulf — had the "greatest responsibility" to defend the waterway and the navy would "powerfully fulfil" its duty.

Mr. Baker in his ABC interview said that he expected understanding and agreement that the United States could not back away from its policy that no nation or combination of nations would be allowed to block vital Gulf sea lanes or disrupt the flow of oil from the Middle East.

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U.S. military chief is against attack on missiles; Opposition grows in U.S. to Reagan plan, page 2

## Lebanese leaders demand army purge

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Muslim leaders on Monday demanded President Amin Gemayel purge right-wing extremists in Lebanon's army, charging that they were behind the mid-air bomb assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami last week.

They also called Mr. Gemayel to "mete out the severest punishment" against Mr. Karami's killers and declared they were "astonished" by the slow progress of an investigation into the assassination of the premier.

"We are astonished that after one week the inquiries have not made any progress in revealing the truth, which increases doubts around the institution in whose domain the assassination took place," the Muslim leaders said after a meeting in west Beirut.

Mr. Karami, a veteran Sunni Muslim politician and key Syrian ally, was killed on June 1 when a bomb exploded in his seat on an army helicopter. The helicopter had taken off from the Adma army air base in the Christian enclave northeast of Beirut.

Indirectly echoing previous allegations that the army and the mostly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia were involved in Mr. Karami's death, the Muslim leaders called on Mr. Gemayel to "help the army institution purify itself from penetration."

Mr. Gemayel has ordered official inquiries by two committees, one military and one judicial, but some Muslims have accused him of hiding the truth.

Those at Monday's meeting included Parliament Speaker Hussein Hussein, who has resigned over the affair, acting Prime Minister Selim Hoss, Mufti Hassan Khaled, spiritual head of Lebanon's Sunnis, and Justice Minister Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Amal militia.

"The crime was committed in the midst of a harsh campaign of criticism of the late premier and his policies that included open threats and provocation by a well-known group," they said in their statement.

That was a reference to the "Lebanese Forces," the main Christian militia that opposed Mr. Karami's pro-Syrian policies and had repeatedly demanded his ouster.

## GCC backs protection of freedom of navigation

JEDDAH (Agencies) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on Monday called on world powers to protect freedom of navigation in the region's international waters, but stressed the alliance's members would safeguard their own waters.

"We in the GCC are dealing with the question of averting foreign intervention in the region, basing our efforts on international law and sovereignty of each country in this region," the United Arab Emirates' minister of state for foreign affairs told a news conference.

Rashed Abdullah said that protecting navigation "in international waters is an international responsibility, and ... in territorial waters will be the responsibility of each individual (GCC) power."

Mr. Abdullah told reporters that the GCC unity "impels each to come to the aid of the other, because any aggression on one will be dealt with as an aggression on all."

He made the statement after winding up a three-day foreign ministers conference of the GCC amid mounting tension in the strategic waterway over intervention by the United

States and the Soviet Union to protect shipping. Kuwait's five partners — Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain — voiced unlimited support for its efforts to protect its shipping against Iranian attacks.

But no mention was made of whether Gulf countries will accede to U.S. requests for military facilities to provide air cover for U.S. warships in the Gulf.

"The GCC expressed appreciation for the international community's concern for securing navigation in the Gulf's international waters," the Gulf News Agency reported after the GCC ministers ended their meeting.

U.S. officials are exploring the possibility of forming a multinational force to patrol the Gulf. Washington has called on its allies to share the responsibility, although it has said that the Soviet Union could not participate in such a force.

The ministers reviewed military cooperation within the GCC, the Gulf News Agency reported, and "expressed satisfaction at the latest developments in that field."

The ministers also discussed efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war.

## Arabs to stage protest outside Knesset today

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Thousands of Israeli Arabs are expected to demonstrate outside the Israeli parliament (Knesset) on Tuesday against what they describe as the Israeli government's "apartheid policies" and discrimination against the Jewish state's Arab minority.

The planned demonstration is slated to be the first in a wave of protests culminating in a general strike by Arabs later this month, the Jerusalem Post said Monday.

The decision to launch the strike was taken at a meeting of Arab leaders on Saturday. The Arab leaders said that the Israeli government's discrimination against Arabs had reached new heights with its recent decision to introduce differential tuition fees in universities.

They also reported inequality in other fields, notably local authority budgets, schooling, health services and housing.

"The situation is worse than at any time since the establishment of the state," said Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, chairman of the national committee of Arab local councils and mayor of Shfaram.

"We had an agreement with

the interior ministry that our budgets would be gradually increased to bring them in line with those of similar-sized Jewish local authorities," he said.

"We were also promised that there would be money available to build at least 200 new classrooms this year to replace at least some of the unsuitable rented accommodation in which thousands of our children have to study. None of these promises has been fulfilled," Mr. Hussein said.

In addition to the mass protest outside the Knesset on Tuesday, demonstrations are to be held in Nazareth and the villages of Yasif and Taibe on Friday afternoon. This will be followed on June 24 by a one-day general strike that will include shops and businesses, schools and municipal services throughout 48 towns and villages.

"If, in the meantime, the government agrees to take action to rectify the imbalance, we will gladly call off the planned action. But if they pay no attention to our demands, we will intensify the campaign," warned Mr. Hussein.

## King and Prince Hashem attend army celebrations

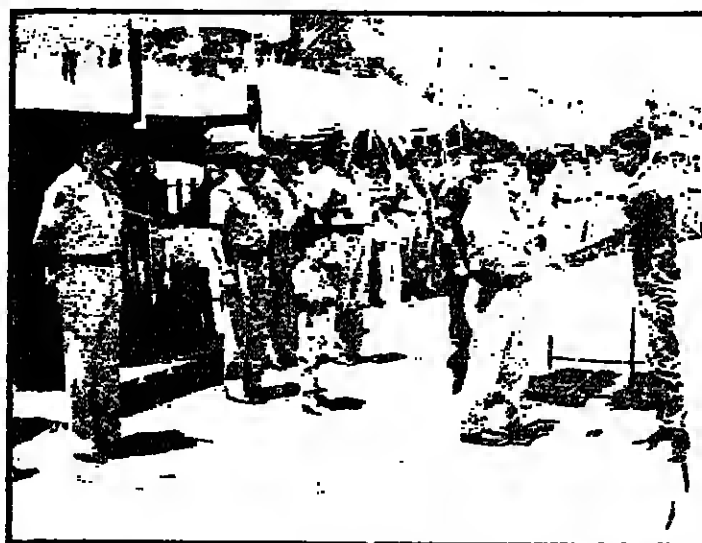
AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, attended a celebration held on Monday by the Prince Hashem bin Al Hussein Battalion on the occasion of the sixth birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Hashem.

The King, who was accompanied by Prince Hashem, watched military exercises by the battalion including contests and presented prizes to winners. The commander of the battalion presented a token gift to Prince Hashem on the occasion.

The King and Prince Hashem were accompanied on the visit to



His Royal Highness Prince Hashem receives a token gift from the commander of the Prince Hashem bin Al Hussein Battalion after attending celebrations by the battalion by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General



the battalion marking his birthday. Earlier His Majesty King Hussein presented prizes to winners of contests held on the occasion (Petra photo) Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the commander of the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division and senior officers as well as invited guests.

## Jordan seeks to strengthen Arab steadfastness in occupied lands, Crown Prince tells U.N. team

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday said Jordan's five-year development scheme for the West Bank and Gaza Strip aims at consolidating the occupied territories' economic infrastructure through creating new job opportunities for Arab citizens living under the Israeli occupation.

In a meeting with members of a United Nations fact-finding mission currently visiting Jordan, Prince Hassan said the \$1.3 billion development scheme also aims at enhancing the Arab presence in the occupied territories.

The U.N. mission, which headed by Sri Lanka's permanent envoy to the U.N. Daya Pereira, includes representatives from Senegal and Yugoslavia. They arrived here on Sunday on a four-day visit to Jordan as part of their mission to investigate reports of Israel's arbitrary measures and practices against the Arab population there.

Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

Prince Hassan also assured the committee of Jordan's keenness to maintain the Arab identity of people living under Israeli occupation and strengthen their steadfastness against Israeli practices which aim at uprooting the Arab people from their land and eliminating their identity.

The Crown Prince also wished the commission success in its work.

Later in the day, the mission was received by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Daud and Minister of Foreign Affairs Taher Al Masri.

During the meeting, Mr. Daud called on the United Nations to intensify its efforts in order to allow the commission to enter the occupied Arab territories to get first-hand information on Israeli practices against the Arab population there.

Israel has denied permission to the commission to enter the occupied territories.

Mr. Daud briefed the panel on Israel's violations of the human rights of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories. These violations include detentions, deportation, home arrest, confiscation of land, destruction of homes, curfews, banning people from travel and building settlements on Arab land, Mr. Daud said.

Mr. Daud referred to various resolutions and decisions taken by the United Nations and the Security Council towards ending the aggressive Israeli practices against the Arabs and forcing the Jewish state to respect the Arab people's human rights.

The minister said that until May this year Israel had confiscated a total of 2,739,551 dunams of Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He added that the Israeli au-

thorities had also built more than 190 settlements where 200,000 Jewish settlers now live. Mr. Daud heard the commission's detailed report on Israeli law imposed on the occupied territories and the Israelis' violations of human rights.

The meeting was attended by undersecretary at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Al Qatani and heads of departments in charge for implementing Jordan's five-year development scheme there, and departments charged with monitoring on the practices of the occupation authorities against the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

During its stay here, the commission will hear testimony from Palestinians about conditions under the Israeli occupation. Its members arrived in Amman from Cairo and are due to go on to Damascus on June 12.

## Arab panel to contribute to efforts for Security Council move on Gulf war

AMMAN (Petra) — A seven-member Arab committee charged with seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war is scheduled to meet with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on June 12 as part of its intensified efforts to rally international support for ending the Gulf conflict. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said on Monday.

In an interview with Petra, Mr. Masri, a member of the committee, said the seven man team entrusted with contacting members of the Security Council in general and the body's five permanent members in particular, would embark in the "near future" on a new level of increased efforts and contacts in the international arena to end the almost seven-year-old war.

The minister voiced hope that

the committee's moves would help in narrowing differences among the five permanent members of the Security Council and leading to the adoption of a resolution calling for an end to the conflict.

"The undertaking of such an effective resolution on the Iran-Iraq war" by the Security Council should be a very important step towards ending the bloodshed, Mr. Masri said.

He noted that the five permanent Security Council members were the countries mostly affected by the dangers threatening free navigation in the Gulf.

Mr. Masri also noted that intense consultations were taking place among the members of the Security Council in order to reach a draft resolution on the Gulf war.

The seven-member Arab committee, Mr. Masri said, will urge the council's members to shoulder their responsibilities and to formulate the sought-for draft resolution to halt the conflict.

Such a resolution is expected to call for an immediate end to the war, withdrawal of the warring troops to respecting international boundaries, negotiations between Iraq and Iran, exchange of prisoners of war and both countries' adherence to the principle of legitimacy and unity of each other.

It is also expected that the resolution call for the setting up of a special committee to define the party which instigated the war and another committee to set up a fund for reconstruction in Iran and Iraq.

## Raimond said planning Jordan visit in July

AMMAN (J.T.) — French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond is scheduled to make an official visit to Jordan during the first week of July for talks on the French role in advancing Middle East peace efforts, press reports said Monday. The French embassy, contacted by the Jordan Times, said it could not confirm or deny these reports.

"It is up to the Foreign Ministry (in Paris) to announce such news," a spokeswoman for the embassy said.

No official communiqué has been issued regarding the visit, but agencies quoted unnamed officials as saying that during his three-day visit, which reportedly begins on July 4, Mr. Raimond is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and other Jordanian leaders.

Mr. Raimond postponed a trip to Jordan last March, one day before it was scheduled to take place, citing developments covering French hostages in Lebanon. Since then, the minister has gone on official visits to several Gulf and North African states as well as a trip to Israel last week where he held talks with Israeli officials.

Mr. Raimond's schedule last March included meetings with His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai for



Jean Bernard Raimond

talks on France's role in efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East. The visit was then described by a senior French embassy official as a follow up to the European Community's endorsement in February of the idea of an international peace conference for negotiations to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. The minister was also scheduled to be received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Speaking to the Jordan Times before the postponement of the visit in March, the embassy official did not rule out talks on military cooperation between Jordan and France, but said that "if the issue were to be discussed,

it would be a Jordanian initiative."

Mr. Raimond's visit will come as a response to an invitation extended in June last year by Mr. Masri, during a visit to Paris by King Hussein.

The King held official talks with French officials during a visit to France in January which were described as "extremely successful."

Mr. Raimond's visit to Amman will come after a visit to France, Britain and West Germany by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Reports said Monday that Mr. Peres would seek to revive his efforts for an international conference on the Middle East during the three-nation visit.

Moves to convene such talks have been effectively blocked by a deadlock in the Israeli cabinet. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his right-wing Likud bloc are bitterly opposed to the idea.

Sources quoted by Renter said Mr. Peres hoped to put together an agreement among the three Western permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, France and Britain — on powers and procedures of a peace conference. West German support was also important, they said.

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## U.S. military chief against attack on Iranian missiles

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff told a closed Senate hearing on Friday he opposes a pre-emptive strike against Iranian missiles that could threaten Gulf shipping, the Washington Post reported Monday.

Quoting unidentified officials, the newspaper said Admiral William Crowe also told the closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee that he doubted Iran would fire the missiles at ships sailing under U.S. flags.

Some military officials, however, believed it would be too risky to allow Iran to deploy its Chinese-made Silkworm missiles on the edge of the Strait of Hormuz, the newspaper said.

"Crowe said he didn't think we should take a pre-emptive strike against the Silkworms because it might get us into the Gulf war over a weapon he doubted Iran will use against us," the Post quoted one source as saying.

The missiles, which China has denied selling to Iran, have a range of more than 80 kilometres. The strait is as narrow as 48 kilometres.

The Post reported last week that a pre-emptive strike against the missiles was among the options being debated by the Reagan administration.

Administration officials have refused to speculate on military options, but have warned Iran against interfering with U.S. shipping in the region.

The missiles, which could pose a threat to the 11 U.S.-flag Kuwaiti tankers President Reagan has pledged to protect, could be operational as early as July 1, the Post said.

The Pentagon on Sunday denied an Israeli news report that the United States has been airlifting large quantities of arms and military equipment to Bahrain to help secure sea traffic in the Gulf.

A Pentagon spokesman, Air Force Maj. Randy Morger, said there has been no large transfer of military equipment in recent days.

Maj. Morger said the U.S. did not send a Kuwaiti freighter to Bahrain in late May to drop off equipment, including U.S. tanks and tank-support vehicles, that were part of a foreign military sales agreement. But that equipment had long been on order, he said.

Israel Radio said the airlift has been in operation for the last several days "to establish a substructure that will help the U.S. navy to protect ships in the Gulf."

The state-run radio, attributing the report to its monitor Mickey Gurdus, said the airlift was con-

ducted by planes of the U.S. Air Force's Military Airlift Command and by rented planes of American companies.

"For the past several days, I have been hearing them going back and forth," Gurdus, a veteran monitor of Middle East news credited with breaking several important stories, told the Associated Press.

"I understood from their communications they were transporting military equipment," he said, speaking in a telephone interview from his home in Tel Aviv.

The reported airlift was apparently connected with President Reagan's decision to protect Western oil deliveries from the war between Iran and Iraq, the radio said.

Maj. Morger said the U.S. has two airlift flights that routinely go into Bahrain each week to support embassy personnel, military personnel, and now they are helping to support the USS Acadia, a U.S. resupply ship that is helping fix the Star.

Following the attack on the USS Stark, there was a short-term increase in military airlifts to evacuate the wounded, bring out the bodies of the dead, and support the board of the inquiry, Maj. Morger said, but "there has been nothing extraordinary going on" in recent days.

The U.S. navy has recently stepped up its patrols in the Gulf area.

## Kuwait to take 'severe measures' against attackers

KUWAIT (R) — Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah was reported Monday as saying Kuwait would act severely against any group threatening the security of the northern Gulf emirate.

"It is not the policy of Kuwait to generalise the use of repression. It is only used in cases that need firmness and severity against those who think they can touch the state's security and the safety of the society," Al Sabah newspaper quoted Sheikh Saad as telling reporters.

A state security court last week passed death sentences on six Kuwaitis, two still at large, for sabotaging oil installations and plotting against the country.

"The latest incidents in Kuwait are political crimes... by groups or parties or countries (working against Kuwait)," the prime minister said.

In Beirut, a little-known Muslim underground group, "the Forces of Prophet Mohammed in Kuwait," issued a statement Sunday saying it would take action against the emirate if any harm was inflicted on the six Kuwaitis sentenced last week to death.

## Iran says expelled Briton cleared to leave

LONDON (Agencies) — Edward Chaplin, a British diplomat who was beaten up in Tehran, held by Revolutionary Guards for 24 hours and then ordered out with four other envoys, is now free to leave Iran after an administrative hitch prevented his departure Sunday night, the Foreign Office said Monday.

"We have been told the problems preventing his departure last night have been resolved," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Mr. Chaplin, his wife and two children are expected to board a Lufthansa flight leaving Tehran for the West German city of

Frankfurt later in the day. Mr. Chaplin's abduction and detention by Revolutionary Guards last week sparked off a diplomatic row between Britain and Iran, resulting in a tit-for-tat expulsion of five diplomats on each side.

The Foreign Office said Sunday night his departure had been cleared by the Iranian Foreign Ministry and he had no problems getting through customs and immigration with his family at the airport.

But when Mr. Chaplin, Britain's second-ranking diplomat in Tehran, went on to the police security desk, he was told he

could not leave. The Foreign Office said Christopher MacCrae, head of the British interests section in the Swedish embassy, had received the news that Mr. Chaplin could leave.

The Swedish embassy looks after British interests in Iran. Mr. Chaplin, a first secretary in the interests section, was not detained and is in the embassy compound.

The Foreign Office said none of the other British diplomats ordered out of Iran were scheduled to be on the same flight. Iran had said it planned to lay serious charges against Mr. Cha-

plin. Iran's Islamic Republic newspaper said Sunday the charges related to "his involvement in certain cases of drug foreign currency and coins smuggling."

Britain closed its embassy in Tehran in 1980 after Iranian militants stormed the U.S. embassy and held 52 Americans hostage for 440 days.

Two of the expelled diplomats are already back in Britain. Roger Kershaw, a second secretary dealing with commercial affairs, and Christopher Wigginton, third secretary in the commercial division.

## Egypt holds 500 hardliners

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian authorities, nervous over three unsolved political murder attempts, have confirmed that 500 Muslim fundamentalists are being held for questioning.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr gave the first official tally of the number of Islamic hardliners arrested under six-year-old emergency laws, rejecting opposition charges that thousands had been detained.

Three assassination attempts in the past month had not shaken Egypt's stability and security, he told members of the ruling National Democratic Party.

Mr. Badr disclosed that a new bill was being drafted "to combat terrorism," but gave no details.

His remarks came at a time of popular unease over the three murder bids and uncertainty over how far they are linked. According to press accounts, he denied rumours that they were financed by a foreign organisation.

## Shamir has 'feelings of warmth' for Soviets

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Shamir has declared that he had "no anti-Soviet feelings in his heart," and called the Soviet Union "a great and enormous country."

Speaking to Andre Rossinot, the visiting French minister responsible for the government's liaison with parliament, Shamir said that he had "warm and appreciative feelings" towards the Soviet Union, and would like to see the development of normal relations between it and Israel.

Shamir was responding to Rossinot's question whether he, Shamir, opposed the idea of an international conference for Middle East peace because of his opposition to Soviet entry into the peace process. Shamir answered that his opposition to the conference idea was based on "the nature of the conference," and not on the prospective Soviet participation — The Jerusalem Post.

## Khamenei: Reagan will not get support from summit leaders over Gulf policy

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Monday that his country's contacts indicated most of the Western leaders meeting in Venice would not yield to U.S. demands to increase their presence in the Gulf.

Mr. Khamenei was quoted by Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, as saying these countries had told the Iranian Foreign Ministry the security of the Gulf should be guaranteed by the countries of the region.

IRNA, paraphrasing Mr. Khamenei's comments, said: "The president elaborated that recently the Iranian Foreign Ministry made contacts with a number of these countries during which most of them indicated they will not yield to demands and would like to see the security of the Gulf maintained by the littoral states."

He said Iran's policy in the Gulf had impressed the summit of the leaders of seven major industrial countries in Venice.

During the meeting, U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to seek the allies' support in protecting Western oil shipments in the Gulf, following the May 17 Iraqi missile attack on the USS Stark.

In an interview published in Japan, Mr. Khamenei earlier said the Venice summit should address the issue of who is responsible for raising tension in the region.

IRNA quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying that there is no unified view among the leaders at the summit on the Gulf and "the U.S. is trying to drag its reluctant

allies towards this explosive issue. However, indications are that most of these leaders have differing views on this matter."

He did not elaborate. Tehran Radio, also monitored in Nicosia, quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying: "Our nation will not consider any blockade as a hindrance and it is this courage that has frightened the leaders of the big powers."

He said Mr. Reagan's call at the summit for a military action in the Gulf will not be able to force the Iranians into doing anything they do not want. "They will defend their just right with all their might," the radio reported.

Earlier, IRNA quoted the naval command headquarters of the Iranian navy as saying Sunday that it would attack any military bases established in the Gulf by the United States.

It said that any use by U.S. forces of bases in the Gulf would be a violation of the interests of Iran.

"Defending the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran and safeguarding security in the Gulf is the natural right and responsibility of the Iranian navy and... it will powerfully fulfil its duties," the agency quoted the navy as saying in a statement.

The navy's announcement followed a warning Friday by Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that Iranian forces would raid any bases granted to the United States by Gulf Arab states.

The United States has been seeking air bases in Saudi Arabia, Oman and other Gulf states so it can provide air cover for its ships in the Gulf. However, so far no

Gulf country has been reported to have agreed to provide such facilities.

In another dispatch, IRNA quoted Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Sheikholeslam as calling on the United States and Soviet Union to keep out of the Gulf.

"We are against superpower presence in the region and we firmly counter any plot by the U.S. or any other country," Sheikholeslam was quoted as saying last Sunday.

Mr. Khamenei said a blockade of the Hormuz Straits at the head of the Gulf would not be because it is a major lifeline of the world economy.

Interviewed in Tehran, he told the newspaper Asahi Shimbun that Iran was ready to use force in case of military pressure against it.

Asked about Soviet influence in the Gulf, Mr. Khamenei replied: "Iran has kept saying the Soviet military presence in the Gulf is a destabilising influence. But over the past week the number of Soviet vessels in the area has declined."

The U.S. navy beefed up force in the Gulf four years ago when Iran and Iraq moved the ground war into commercial shipping. The United States has seven warships in the area before the May 17 Iraqi attack on the USS Stark. U.S. officials also patrol the area.

The Soviets, who are helping Kuwait protect its ships, have warships and are reported to be deploying three minesweepers. British and French warships also patrol the area.

Mr. Khamenei did not rule out the possibility of an Iranian blockade of the Strait of Hormuz. He said if Iran's commerce route is completely closed, "the Hormuz Strait would become an extremely unstable area for all countries."

The Asahi said Mr. Khamenei called on Japan to exert its influence toward helping end the nearly seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told foreign reporters last week that Japan's primary contribution toward keeping open the shipping routes in the Gulf would be diplomatic — through "peaceful and non-military efforts."

Japan imports 70 per cent of its oil supplies from the Gulf region.

## Opposition to Reagan's Gulf policy growing in Congress

By Valerie Strauss  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's Gulf policy is meeting strong disapproval in Congress where there is concern that his plan to place Kuwaiti oil tankers under U.S. flags could embroil the United States in the Gulf war.

Opposition to Mr. Reagan's proposal to put 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers under U.S. flags and provide them with naval escorts in the Gulf has grown dramatically in the last week. Memories of the consequences of U.S. involvement in Vietnam still haunt the Democrat-dominated Congress.

The issue took centre stage in Washington after the May 17 Iraqi missile attack on the U.S. frigate Stark. Iraq said the attack was accidental and Washington accepted the explanation.

But Democratic leaders do not accept Mr. Reagan's decision on the Kuwaiti ships nor the process by which it was reached.

Congress, already angered over the administration's secret dealings in the Iran arms sale and the diversion of aid to the Nicaraguan contra rebels, was further irritated when it learnt that the Kuwaiti flag decision had been taken without consultation.

Senate majority leader Robert Byrd, a Democrat, said "the arrogance of the administration" had got the United States into trouble in the past, adding it

"would avoid a lot of trouble if it took Congress and its leaders into its confidence."

But both Democrats and Republicans are concerned that Mr. Reagan's policy could drag the United States into the Iran-Iraq war, now in its seventh year.

"The danger of a conflict is very real. At any moment something can happen in that part of the world," said Judith Kipper, a Middle East expert at the Brookings Institution.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

The administration said it agreed on the flag deal to reassure Kuwait of U.S. reliability as security partner and to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf, which holds 55 per cent of the world's known oil reserves.

But some critics charged that Reagan jumped into the decision solely out of cold war concerns after Kuwait had chartered three Soviet tankers.

Others say it is as part of Reagan's efforts to revive confidence in his leadership which was badly damaged by the Iran arms scandal, popularly dubbed the Iranagate affair. It was also seen as a bid to regain the respect of America's Arab friends who were angered when Washington sold arms to Tehran while publicly calling for Iran's isolation as a "terrorist" nation.

"Without Iranagate, we would not have been willing to do this," Kipper said. "We are trying to restore our damaged credibility in the region, trying to play catch up."

"But we went down the wrong road. There were a lot of alternatives but at the time this came to the attention of the administration, they were preoccupied with Iran. They made a quick judgment and now we don't have a choice."

The extent of congressional opposition became clear last week when legislators introduced bills to ban the reflagging of the Kuwaiti ships, prohibit any reflagging in trouble spots without congressional consent and recover the cost of keeping Gulf sea lanes open from Japan and Western Europe.

Key senators, including Democratic Senator John Glenn, went as far as to say that Congress might ban the reflagging of Kuwaiti ships.

The debate intensified during a House of Representatives vote last week on a bill which required the Reagan administration to provide Congress with a report on its Gulf policy but did not place any restrictions on its actions.

The bill was passed by 305-102 votes and opponents said they were not so much upset by its contents than by what was left unsaid.

"It is frankly mind-boggling that the Congress limits its request for information to military logistics and ignores all the more basic policy issues that are troubling all of us," Representative Howard Wolpe, a Democrat, said.

Toby Roth, a Republican, compared the bill to the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in 1964 which provided the legal basis for greater U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

When President Johnson told Congress two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin had been attacked, he was granted powers to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States."

It was later learned the attacks on the American warships never occurred.

What Roth and other critics fear is that the bill — which is expected to pass the Senate soon — implies congressional consent to any future administration actions in the Gulf.

Some legislators say a conflict could arise so fast that Congress would not have the time to prevent it if it wanted to.

"If this resolution somehow becomes our only action, our only response to that situation, then I think we will rue the day that we adopted it," Representative Peter Kostmayer, a Democrat, told the House.

### TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE  
15:30 Koran  
15:50 Religious Programme  
15:55 Children's programme  
16:45 Different Stories  
17:35 Traditional Medicine in Africa  
18:00 Religious Programme  
18:30 Soccer  
19:25 Local programme  
19:50 Programme Review  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:30 Local debate on legal issues  
22:20 Songs from movies (Arabic)  
23:00 News summary in Arabic  
23:10 Songs Cont.

PROGRAMME TWO  
17:40 Itinerary  
18:45 L'ecole de la fin  
19:00 News in French  
19:15 L'aventure des hommes de la préhistoire  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
19:45 Varieties  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 You Again  
21:10 Strong Medicine (Mini-series)  
22:00 News in English  
22:10 The Unknown War (documentary)

RADIO JORDAN  
85.5 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM  
& partly on 90.1 KHz, SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsday  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
09:10 Just a Minute  
10:00 Follow the Wind  
10:30 News Summary  
11:00 30-Minute Theatre  
11:30 News in English  
12:00 Pop Session Cont.  
12:30 News Bulletin  
13:00 Just a Minute  
13:30 Concert Hour  
14:00 News Summary  
14:30 Instrumental  
15:00 Old Favourites  
15:30 Men from the Ministry  
16:00 Pop Session  
16:30 News Summary  
16:45 Sports Roundup  
17:30 Music  
18:00 News Cont.  
18:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary  
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24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
630, 720, 1223 KHz

07:00 Newsday  
07:30 Musical Landscapes  
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News  
08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Nature Notebook  
08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsday  
09:30 Countdown  
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11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections  
11:15 Persiana Graia  
11:30 Best on Record 12:00 World News  
12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Detective 12:45 Goodwin Arab Friends 13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Questions of Faith 13:30 The Waiting Room 14:00 World News  
14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Sportsworld 14:30 Arab Time 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Hour 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 You Ain't Heard Nothing Yet! 16:45 Sportsworld 17:00 News Summary Outlook  
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VOICE OF AMERICA  
MTW 1240 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

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## Working group reviews evaluation of education

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Ministry of Education Radi Al Waqfi Monday presided over a meeting of the central working group in charge of revising the educational system. Dr. Waqfi said that the new definition of education is the preparation of citizen for life.

He pointed out that the present evaluation of educational activities is aimed at preparing citizens to meet future demands.

The main aim of evaluation, Mr. Waqfi said, is to formulate an educational policy, capable of achieving the aspirations of the educational institutions — to educate future generations of citizens and leaders and to inculcate the values of patriotism.

The working group comprises representatives for the ministries of information, youth, agriculture, planning, occupied territories affairs, health, awqaf and Islamic affairs, labour and social development and representatives of the military, the culture department, Vocational Training Corporation and the director general of the Ministry of Education departments concerned.

### National conference

Earlier, Dr. Waqfi said that his ministry was planning to hold a conference to discuss the results of the evaluation of the education

system. He said that Prince Hassan's inspection tours of schools in various governorates over the past months brought to light several issues that need to be dealt with at the coming conference, which will be held after preliminary preparations.

Dr. Waqfi, who was addressing a general meeting of directors of education in various provinces, said that the conference, which will group representatives of different sectors of the public, will pave the way for a new educational system.

The ministry earlier formed technical committees to discuss education in each governorate; the findings will be taken up at the conference, according to Dr. Waqfi.

The Ministry of Education, he said, has already received 61 questionnaires submitted by education supervisors outlining the educational needs of each governorate and proposal for reform.

The questionnaires deal with a wide range of subjects, including school textbooks, vocational training, different vocational streams, and the work of teachers among other important topics, Dr. Waqfi noted.

He said that the projected conference will be held soon but gave no other details.



The Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath watch one of the mentally handicapped workers using the facilities at the workshops established by the Young Women's Muslim

Association (YWMA) in Sahab Industrial City near Amman. The Crown Prince and Princess Sarvath attended the inauguration of the workshops on Monday (Petra photo).

## Ministry considers including foreign publications in ban on tobacco ads

AMMAN (J.T.) — A government ban prohibiting local newspapers and magazines from publishing advertisements promoting the sale of locally made or imported tobacco products does not apply to non-Jordanian publications, according to the Department of Press and Publication (DPP).

A department spokesman said that no regulations exist for such a ban on non-Jordanian publications against carrying advertisement promoting the sale of

cigarettes. Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh last week said he was in the process of contacting the Ministry of Information, which is responsible for the DPP, to request that non-Jordanian publications also be banned in the country if they continue to carry advertisements about tobacco products.

The DPP spokesman said that no procedures have been taken in this respect and no new regulations have been issued banning such publications.

The health minister had contacted Al Rai Arabic daily to voice support for the idea of banning the promotions of tobacco in any publication as was suggested by the paper's columnist Salah Abdul Samad.

Mr. Abdul Samad said that since smoking was dangerous to public health, promoting the sale of tobacco should also be banned in non-Jordanian publications, as it had been banned earlier from local publications.

## Crown Prince, Princess open YWMA workshops for mentally handicapped

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath inaugurated Monday special workshops for the mentally handicapped at Sahab Industrial City near Amman.

The workshops were set up by the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) as part of its efforts to rehabilitate the handicapped in the Kingdom.

Upon their arrival, Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath were received by Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi and Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, as well as a number of senior officials, and Arab and foreign ambassadors in Amman, in addition to the YWMA board of trustees members and the workshops advisory committee members.

Their Highnesses toured the various sections of the workshops, which include three divisions: one for administration and woodwork, another for packing and packaging, and a third for metalwork.

The woodwork workshop is designed to train 25 handicapped people who will be working on manufacturing wooden furniture. The workshop is supplied with the most modern equipment and machinery.

The packing and packaging building will be run by 12 handicapped persons, who will be sorting, packing and packaging the produced items, in addition to producing iron frames for the wooden tables.

At the end of the visit, one of the workshops supervisors presented Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath with two token gifts, that were produced by the handicapped.

Contributing to the establishment of these workshops were the Arab Gulf Fund for United Nations Development Organisa-

tions (AGFUND), Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation, an American construction firm, Ambassador Corporation, and the Japanese government.

The workshops, set up by YWMA, have received the constant support and care of Princess Sarvath since the beginning of the project. These workshops are designed to absorb graduates of the YWMA's vocational and educational training centre for the handicapped and to provide job opportunities for people with moderate mental handicaps and to demonstrate their ability to be productive.

They are also aimed at integrating the handicapped into the society and to offer them the chance to improve their own living conditions through their work.

At present, 15 mentally handicapped people are working in the workshops under the supervision of a number of specialists. However, the number is expected to rise gradually to 30 within the next two years.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Socio-economic inf. centre to be set up

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Taher Kanaan Monday decided to establish a centre for socio-economic information at the ministry and named Dr. Marwan Muasher as head of the new centre. The centre will be entrusted with collecting, classifying and organising economic and social information. The information collected by the centre will serve to supplement the national information system.

### Cabinet approves equivalence degree service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Monday authorised the Ministry of Communication to perform a new service related to obtaining certificates which equate education degrees obtained abroad with the Jordanian education system. The new service will allow this to be done through post offices, in cooperation with the ministries of higher education and finance. The Cabinet also approved the exchange of memoranda of understanding between Jordan and West Germany on financing the Jordan Valley Authority's workshops project.

### Man sentenced for narcotics possession

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Hosni Mahmoud Ali to three years in prison with hard labour and fined him JD 1,500 for the illegal acquisition of narcotics. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

## Western summit opens in Venice

(Continued from page 1)

He said the policy had first been declared by President Jimmy Carter and added: "That is the U.S. position and that remains the U.S. position."

In an interview with Cable News Network (CNN), Mr. Baker said: "I will be very surprised if that is not endorsed by the participants in this summit."

Other members of Mr. Reagan's advisory team said a summit statement that could come by Tuesday was expected to back a U.S. push for a U.N. resolution "with teeth" demanding an end to the Gulf war.

"We've been talking conceptually at the U.N. for some time so they (the other summit leaders) are familiar with the kind of resolution we want," one official told Reuters.

"What we're looking for here is some diplomatic support at the U.N. for this effort. We're looking for people to put pressure on other members of the Security Council," he added.

Mr. Reagan struck an upbeat note for the Venice summit, which will be grappling with major economic and trade problems, by announcing that Washington was ready to lift partially the punitive import sanctions it imposed on Japan last April.

Stressing the primary economic nature of the summit, Mr. Baker promised that Venice would end with "significant accomplishments."

Venice, soaked by unseasonal rain for much of the day, was clamped under a massive security net with 8,000 gun-toting Italian police patrolling its narrow streets and fast-attack launches churning through the canals.

A missile-launching Italian frigate was anchored just off St. Mark's Square and the city's gondolas were told to stay away.

Anti-Reagan protesters managed to pierce the security zone around the main conference centre on the island of San Giorgio with four motor barges but were stopped well short of their target. Police said they were not armed.

The evening reception got underway without British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose programme in Venice has been cut to a minimum because

of Thursday's elections.

Mrs. Thatcher, attending her ninth economic summit, was scheduled to arrive in time for the first working dinner at the Palazzo corner on the grand canal where the heads of government and state were discussing mainly political issues.

The Gulf, prospects for a major superpower arms deal stripping Europe of all but the smallest U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles, "terrorism" and AIDS were on the agenda.

Economic issues, among them ways of ironing out major trade imbalances, generating non-inflationary growth, easing third world debts and stabilising currencies, will be discussed at the opening formal session on San Giorgio island on Tuesday.

The seven's finance and foreign ministers were attending separate dinners on Monday and holding their own working sessions Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan announced the partial lifting of the \$300 million sanctions on Japanese electronic goods, imposed six weeks ago in retaliation for alleged Japanese dumping of semi-conductors, after a 45-minute meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Reagan said the move had been taken in response to greater Japanese compliance with a 1986 agreement not to dump semi-conductors in third countries.

The clear message from the sanctions, Mr. Reagan said, was that the U.S. intended to be "serious about fair trade."

In a 45-minute meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Reagan expressly welcomed Bonn's endorsement of the proposed superpower arms pact, West German officials said.

Dr. Kohl cleared the way for the pact, which could result in the most far-reaching deal on nuclear arms since the invention of the atom bomb, when his coalition dropped its objections last week.

## Jordan to celebrate anniversary of Great Arab Revolt, Army Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan tomorrow celebrates the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ibo Ali of Hijaz to achieve freedom and unity for the Arab Nation.

The anniversary also serves as Army Day in Jordan because of the establishment of the Armed Forces was linked with the Great Arab Revolt that rallied the Arabs behind the Sharif of Mecca in the long struggle against Ottoman rule in an effort to serve the objectives of the Arab Nation.

On this occasion the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, issued the following statement:

The anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day serves as a reminder of the beginning of a new era in the history of the Arab Nation marked with a liberation movement aiming to achieve unity, freedom and progress and prosperity for the people of the Arab World.

June 10, 1916 was the day of the eruption of the Great Arab Revolt in the heart of Hijaz under the leadership of Sharif Hussein Ibo Ali who rallied the Arabs around him and pledged to offer all sacrifice and efforts for liberating and defending the homeland.

The revolt, which sprang from Mecca and spread out in every direction, had its first offshoot in Transjordan where the Jordanian Armed Forces were created by Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal and founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Great Arab Revolt, which aimed at liberating the Arabs from Ottoman rule that lasted four centuries, achieved great success with Arab armies, led by Sharif Hussein's children sweeping through Arab territory moving to Syria and Transjordan where Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein was met with enthusiastic welcome by the people.

The first step in King Abdullah's march was at Maan, in southern Jordan, where he and his meo were accorded a tumultuous welcome by the notables and chiefs of bedouin tribes and prominent figures who declared full support and backing for the revolt and joined its forces. Thus was formed the nucleus of the Jordanian Armed Forces which had been carrying the standards of the Great Arab Revolt ever since.

These forces have over the years taken part in the 1948, 1967 and 1973 wars against Israel and continue to defend the longest



The late Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, leader of the Great Arab Revolt

line of confrontation with the Israeli enemy.

On March 2, 1956, Jordan witnessed a prominent turning point in the history of its Armed Forces when King Hussein freed the Jordanian army from foreign commanders and continued his persistent efforts to make the Jordanian Armed Forces an example to be followed in terms of military efficiency. The development of these forces went through four main stages:

### The first stage

Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein's men who arrived in Jordan in 1920 formed the nucleus of the Armed Forces. They were armed with rifles and machine guns of British, German and Turkish make. In 1921, the first official military force was set up in Transjordan under the command of Arab officers. By 1929, there were 950 enlisted men equipped with military vehicles and com-

manded by 40 officers. With this military force, Prince Abdullah began the long and difficult struggle to build the country and strengthen its Armed Forces despite the conspiracies hatched by the Zionists and the colonial powers at the time. By 1923, the Armed Forces were supplied with heavy guns, and wireless and infantry units were formed.

By 1933, the Armed Forces formed the Badia unit to safeguard security in the desert and the border force to prevent any enemy infiltration and by 1947 the Armed Forces had four battalions and by 1948 their numbers grew into 6,500.

### The second stage

By 1948, the Jordanian Armed Forces were ready to take part in the war in Palestine and later sent to the Fourth Battalion which took part in 16 battles around Jerusalem and Bab Al Wad. These forces waged a heroic

struggle against the invading Israeli forces and made great sacrifices. By 1949 the Armed Forces formed the coast guard in Aqaba and several gunboats were provided for the purpose. By 1950 the Jordanian Armed Forces had formed its 10th Battalion. By that time the Armed Forces had acquired anti-aircraft guns and formed several armoured brigades.

In 1956, King Hussein dismissed the foreign commanders in the Armed Forces and appointed Arab officers to command the various units. Since then King Hussein has been working relentlessly to build a strong modern force to defend the homeland and implement the principles of the Great Arab Revolt.

By 1958, the Artillery Corps was reorganised and new armoured brigades added with two armoured brigades stationed in the eastern regions and seven brigades on the western front.

### The third stage

This stage was marked by interaction between the Jordanian Armed Forces with the armies of the neighbouring Arab states with whom these forces waged the 1967 war. The June 5, 1967 setback marked a new beginning for re-organising the Armed Forces and offering them high-level training and acquiring modern weapons.

Several divisions were formed and new arms acquired. In 1968 the Armed Forces fought an invading Israeli force at Karameh in the Jordaa Valley. The Israelis had aimed at occupying the heights of Salt which overlook Amman and the rest of the country, and so subjugate Jordan to a fait-accompli situation and capitulation. But the Armed Forces fought hard, forcing the Israelis to leave the battleground littered with their tanks and armour. The Israelis sought a ceasefire to evacuate their killed and wounded. King Hussein refused to grant a ceasefire, forcing an Israeli retreat.

In the 1970s, the Armed Forces were equipped with sophisticated weapons like tanks and rockets and in 1973 these forces took part in the war against Israel side by side with the Syrian Armed Forces.

### The fourth stage

(1977-1986)

This period witnessed a significant development of the Armed

forces with many more artillery and tanks equipped with 120-mm guns and electronic systems for night fighting as well as 155-mm field guns, and an air defence system.

In 1985, King Hussein opened Mu'ta University in Karak Governorate to teach military science as well as other subjects, and in late 1985 a new command and staff academy was opened to turn out well-trained army officers serving Jordan and other Arab states. The Armed Forces are being backed by the People's Army which was set up in 1982, grouping all able men and male and female students.

Training of recruits for the People's Army is under way in various governorates of the Kingdom. The enlargement of the Armed Forces was coupled with the development and improvement of various engineering, wireless and other units.

### The Royal Jordanian Air Force

The nucleus of the air force was created under King Abdullah in 1948 when the Armed Forces acquired two helicopters. In 1951 the first batch of pilots received their wings from the King at an official ceremony. In 1957 Hawker Hunter aircraft formed the backbone of the air force in Jordan and several air bases were built to offer services to these planes.

It was in 1966 that the air force acquired American F-104 fighters which engaged the Israelis in a

dogfight over the Sammouh region in the West Bank. Several radar stations were then built in Jordan to give early warning to the air force.

In 1972, the air force was reorganised to cope with the new expansions and the acquisition of more advanced aircraft and a royal training institute was set up to offer training to pilots from Jordan and Arab countries.

Later, the Jordanian air force acquired Mirage F-1 and modern helicopters.

### Celebrations

To mark the occasion of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day, Public Security Director Lt-Gen. Abdul Hadi Majali has decided to grant JD 25 to each of families who have lost a member in defence of the country.

Youth sectors in Jordan will also mark the occasion. For this purpose, the Ministry of Youth has prepared a programme, including a number of activities which will be performed on Wednesday. These activities include a contest for holding the Great Arab Revolt banner, which will be passed on from Aqaba castle to the Al Hussein Sports City where major celebration will be held.

During the celebration, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will be presided with the Great Arab Revolt banner.

The ministry has also organised a number of activities, including soccer matches, and art exhibitions.

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# Jordan Times

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## Twenty years too long

THE Nazi occupation of Paris lasted for four years; Soviet forces have now been in occupation of Afghanistan for more than six years; but the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza (as well as the Golan) has continued for a full twenty years — and shows no sign of coming to an end.

If the Israelis could claim that they had brought peace to the territories they control or that a final settlement was in sight, or even that resistance to their presence has been broken, then at least they could claim success for a policy that cannot be justified on any other grounds. But the facts, as a growing number of Israelis have come to acknowledge, show that precisely the opposite is true. There is more violence today in the occupied territories than there was in the first months of the occupation, more murders, more reprisals, more arbitrary arrests and detentions and expulsions. A settlement of the conflict over Palestine is further out of reach than it has ever been. Most astonishingly of all, resistance on the part of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza (and again the same is true of those who remain in the Druze villages of the Golan) continues unabated. It is sporadic and small scale, as it is bound to be when the population is unarmed in the face of an army of occupation equipped with all the sophisticated electronic aids to the business of intelligence and population control. Hardly a week passes when some Palestinian village or refugee camp is not under curfew, when one or other of the Palestinian universities is not closed. Prisons all over Israel and the occupied territories are crammed with Palestinian prisoners, some of them convicted (in the summary processes adopted by the Israeli military government) of "security" crimes, others simply detained without trial under the emergency regulations which so closely parallel the regulations enforced against the black population in South Africa. The Palestinian press is rigorously censored, there is no freedom of speech or of assembly, even the recital of Palestinian poetry has been categorised as seditious by the quasi-legal authorities who enforce this twenty year old occupation on a restive and unwilling population.

A whole generation of Palestinians has grown up knowing nothing but Israeli domination and the physical and psychological indignities which it entails. Prisoners in their own home-land, they hate their oppressors with an intensity which only increases as the passing years bring no relief. And the Israelis, as though driven by some evil genius, instead of trying to soften the relationship between the two peoples, resort to ever harsher manifestations of the "iron fist" by which they hope to cow all resistance. A small but growing minority of Israelis oppose this futile policy and the continuing brutality it entails, aware that it is their own society that is being brutalised as much as its Palestinian victims, and aware too of the irreparable harm that has been done to Israel's international reputation. But from Israel's leaders there is no sign of a change of heart.

In all this wasteland of broken hopes and withered ideals there is one signpost which cannot and must not be ignored. The Palestinians have an absolute right, a right that cannot in logic or humanity or political wisdom be seriously challenged, to an independent existence under a regime of their own choosing. Until this is accepted by the Israelis, they will know no peace — and no peace of mind either, for they know in their hearts that whether you call it Israel or Palestine the Palestinians were there before them and are more determined than ever to stay.

If the Israelis refuse to acknowledge the Palestinian right to self-determination, the world must never lose sight of it or of the need to put an end to an occupation which has already caused misery and degradation to hundreds of thousands of people — and to no purpose. For the Palestinians these last twenty years have constituted one more chapter in a long and agonising process, one which they have survived with their morale unbroken — an astonishing achievement. But among the Israelis these same years have seen a steady decline in morale, along with an equally steady loss of international sympathy and respect. For the friends of either or of both there can only be one conclusion: that for the sake of both parties and regardless of the eventual solution the occupation must be ended without delay — Middle East International, London.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Wrong approach in Venice

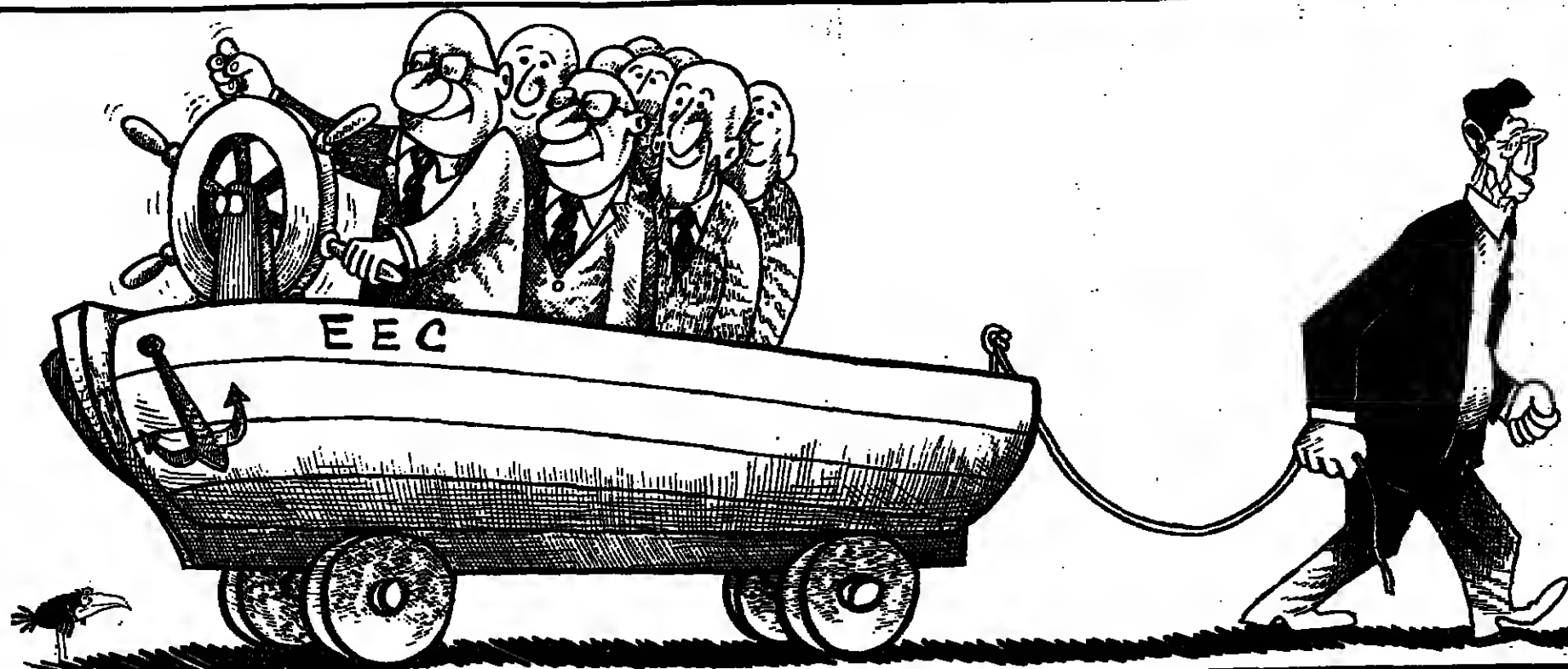
THE Gulf conflict but not the Middle East issue is included in the agenda of the Venice summit opening today. Dropping the Middle East from the subjects to be discussed by the leaders of the seven most industrialised nations of the Western world is a hostile attitude towards peace in our region, and justice and stability for the world. In discussing the Gulf conflict, however, the seven leaders are not expected to delve into the real reasons for the continuation of the almost seven-year-old conflict or that the war is continuing mainly due to the supply of arms to Iran by countries represented in the Venice summit. Discussing the Gulf conflict would definitely exclude any thought about the suffering of the Iraqi war is causing to the people of the region, and the destruction of the economies of the countries involved in it, but it would rather focus on means of ensuring a continued flow of oil to the Western industries and Japan. Such a thought and strategy cannot and will not help put an end to the conflict nor can it help provide freedom to international navigation. Such strategy on the part of the West is bound to escalate tension and prolong the tragedy.

### Al Dustour: Conflicting with aspirations

HANNA Siniora's suggestion that Arabs ought to be included on Jerusalem municipal council represents a tacit recognition of Israel's right to maintain its occupation of the Holy City. This suggestion is a total contradiction of the Arab and Islamic strategy with regard to Jerusalem and the rights of the Arab people in the occupied Holy City. It is also a total disregard to any thought of joint Arab action for foiling Israel's expansionist plans in the occupied Arab territory in general and in Jerusalem in particular. The Arab and Islamic countries have all condemned Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and turned down all suggestions for internationalising the city and sought to maintain Arab and Islamic rights. Siniora's suggestion is therefore considered conflicting with Arab and Islamic aspirations and the Palestinian people's hopes of an end to Israeli occupation. No one has the right to tamper with the Arab Homeland or to make suggestions considered detrimental to Arab or Islamic identity and rights. A municipal board that groups Arabs as well as Israelis implies recognition of Israel's annexation of the city.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Another blow to Lebanon

THERE is no doubt that Lebanon is now facing a crucial moment following the resignation of Hussein Al Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese parliament. This resignation could usher in a new phase of factional wars that can bring an end to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon. The resignation opens the way for many hostile elements to tamper with the country's security and increase and complicate its problems. For this reason we see many leaders apprehensive of the coming stage and afraid of a renewal of civil conflict. This resignation, which followed the assassination of Prime minister, Rashid Karami, also marks another deterioration in the already weak constitutional authority in Lebanon. Parliament is one of the main pillars of the nation and any weakness in its leadership means a shaking of the nation's foundations. Parliament is the only place which still embodies all factions of Lebanese people and groups all parties which have the upper hand in any decision regarding the future of the nation.



## Concerns about superpower ties make Europeans band together

By Robert Burns  
The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Western Europe is drawing closer together.

Partly for economic reasons, partly to anticipate major changes in East-West political relations, governments in the European region are showing greater interest in alliances.

Turkey recently asked for entry to the 12-nation European Economic Community (EEC), whose members include the Turks' ancient enemy Greece. In May, Norway officially revived the question of whether to join.

The newly elected conservative government of Malta says it may put in an EEC membership bid. If it does, Cyprus might not be far behind.

Even neutral Austria, with historic doubts about political alignments, has been making quiet overtures to Europe's main economic bloc.

Some countries already in the EEC have recently reaffirmed their commitments to the bloc. On May 26 the Irish overwel-

lingly approved a national referendum that, in effect, was a vote of confidence in the EEC. Denmark held a similarly successful vote last year.

In world trade, European countries inside and outside the EEC are being drawn together by a growing need to defend their commercial interests against the more powerful U.S. and Japanese economies.

Meanwhile, with equal suddenness but less publicity, a growing number of nations on the continent's periphery have been preparing to throw in their lot with the Western European Union, a political and military grouping.

Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Greece — all members of the NATO alliance — have asked for membership in the union. NATO member Norway has hinted at its interest in joining but has not yet applied.

The current members of the union — Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg — all belong to the North Atlan-

tic Treaty Organisation (NATO). None wants to leave NATO, but they see a new need to establish a strictly European political and military club.

Political analysts say this feeling has emerged from an undercurrent of concern about the future of Western Europe's ties to the United States and prospects for a shift in the superpowers' relationship.

Norway, a founding member of NATO but never at the centre of Western European efforts on political or economic integration, is key example. In NATO debates, it sometimes finds itself wedged between the views of the United States and a partly coordinated EEC.

On the economic side, Norway stands to lose out if the EEC succeeds in its goal of creating by 1992 a truly common market inside its borders.

Alan Dashwood, a specialist in European affairs at London's Centre for Policy Studies, said Norway's concerns reflect a growing unease in many European

countries over their relationship with the superpowers at the same time that Europe is forging more unity at home.

"There is a sense that there's some movement in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States," Dashwood said in an interview.

"The question for countries like Norway is: Does Europe represent an alternative?"

Signs of progress toward a U.S.-Soviet agreement to withdraw their nuclear missiles from Europe have added to the unease.

"There is this idea now of (President Ronald) Reagan doing a deal with the Soviets over the heads of the Europeans, as well as the possibility of the Americans putting less emphasis on their overall relationship with Europe," Dashwood said.

A catalyst for this fear was Reagan's near-agreement with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev last October to eliminate all ballistic missiles. Many West European governments saw this

as evidence that the United States was willing to make decisions affecting the security of Europe without getting the full backing of its allies.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, perhaps sensing this concern, sought to reassure the Europeans in a speech in Brussels last month.

"I want to reaffirm here unequivocally that the United States has exactly the same deep and vital stake in NATO and the defence of Europe that it has had since World War II and, I trust, always will have," he said.

Even so, a momentum is building towards broader European alliances. It remains to be seen, however, whether either a bigger EEC or Western European union could give the region a stronger global role.

The EEC itself is having difficulty integrating Spain and Portugal, which joined last year, into its common trade and agricultural policies. Many of its members are opposed to Turkey's application on grounds that its system of

government is not fully democratic.

For the Mediterranean countries — Turkey, Malta and Cyprus — EEC membership is viewed as a way to strengthen the "pro-Western" approach of their current governments, and of getting more economic assistance.

But the economic bloc also is facing what many of its leaders consider one of its most serious financial crises, which would be aggravated by taking in economically weak nations as Turkey or Malta.

The Western European Union (WEU), which has been inactive for most of its 33-year history, is showing few signs of asserting its role as the region's only independent forum for debating security and military affairs.

An April meeting of WEU foreign and defence ministers, billed by the organisation itself as an important opportunity to voice a unified European stance on the latest Soviet nuclear arms control offer, failed to produce any result.

## Warsaw Pact seeks to allay NATO's worries

By Patrick Worsnip  
Reuters

LONDON — The Warsaw Pact's offer last month to review military doctrines and force disparities with NATO appears targeted on the abiding Western fear that the pact is threatening Western Europe with superior conventional forces.

But Western diplomats, in early actions to the proposal announced after a pact summit in East Berlin, said the East bloc had had plenty of opportunity to discuss these issues at existing arms control forums and no agreement had been reached.

"What would interest NATO would be a practical discussion where we put our cards on the table about what we've got," one NATO diplomat commented.

Behind the pact offer, Western officials suspected, lay a fresh attempt by the seven-nation communist military grouping to engage NATO in talks as an equivalent organisation, a concept the Western alliance rejects.

The notion that the Warsaw Pact has a crushing advantage in conventional forces and arms is the bottom line in NATO's objections to the succession of nuclear disarmament proposals put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Throw away the West's nuclear weapons, NATO officials have argued, and the Soviet Union would be free to blackmail the West European states with its massive forces poised just across the border.

But inability to agree on just what the East-West balance of forces is has dogged conventional disarmament efforts so far. The Vienna mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) talks on troop cuts in seven Central European countries have produced no agreements in 14 years.

"So far, whenever we've talked to the Eastern countries, they've failed to provide real information on what they've got," one Western diplomat complained.

"Even when we said let's forget about data and agree on reductions, they have not been willing to contemplate a verification arrangement that would give us confidence."

According to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Warsaw Pact has about 50 per cent more ground forces deployed in Europe than NATO and more than twice as many tanks.

## Fiji crisis takes a worse turn three weeks after coup

By Jeremy Clift  
Reuters

SUVA — Three weeks after a military coup which sent shock waves through the South Pacific, Fiji's political and constitutional crisis is worsening and its racial divisions are widening.

Pope John Paul II described Fiji during his visit last November as an example of racial harmony and "a symbol of hope to the world." But simmering anger and frustrations beneath the surface have set the nation on the road to ruin.

In an address broadcast Sunday, Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau said Fiji had moved back "from the brink of despair and destruction on which we had been poised last month."

He appealed to the nation, which is split between indigenous Fijians and Indians who arrived in the last century to work on the sugar plantations, to "put aside the politics of fear and racial aggression which have emerged over the last few weeks."

The May 14 coup has left the country of 714,000 anxious, divided and vulnerable.

Its two main foreign exchange earners, sugar and tourism, have been crippled. The Indian community which controls most of the business is worried about the

future and unlikely to invest in the economy until the constitutional crisis is settled, bankers and businessmen say.

Some Indians are reported to be considering emigrating.

Coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka has said it could be 16 months until a constitutional review is completed and fresh elections held.

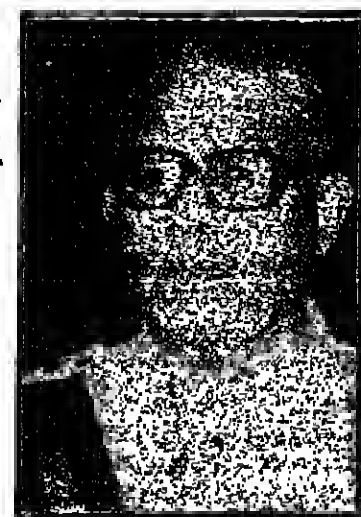
"This leaves a long period of uncertainty which can only be damaging to Fiji, because the racial and geographic divisions are growing stronger," one Western diplomat said.

Ousted Premier Timoci Bavadra, a 52-year-old doctor comparatively inexperienced in politics, has gone to London to seek support for his reinstatement and to ask for an audience with Queen Elizabeth, Fiji's head of state. (The queen refused to meet him, reports said Sunday).

He has refused to join the interim council of advisers helping Ganilau to run the country, saying he remains the legitimate prime minister.

Ganilau says he had no magic wand to turn the clock back. He argues that he is doing the best he can in difficult circumstances and says he offers the best hope for a return to democracy.

He is pledged to a constitutional review to further strengthen



Sir Penaia Ganilau

the rights of indigenous Fijians. But the constitution can only be changed through a two-thirds majority in parliament and he has dissolved parliament.

Lawyers say that if new elections are held they would have to be under the present constitution, which could lead to the politically dangerous impasse of a second Bavadra win.

Colonel Rabuka believes a way round this is to ask the queen as head of state to approve a constitutional amendment, and to turn the country into a republic if she refuses.

Former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, who ruled the country from independence in 1970 until April's elections gave power to Bavadra's left-leaning coalition, has warned against turning Indians into second-class citizens in Fiji.

But he fell out of the issue clearly at a news conference two weeks after the coup. "The issue is the Fijians' feeling of being run by other races in their own country, and if that issue is not addressed the problem will not be solved."

The drive for greater protection of ethnic Fijian rights has been spearheaded by the radical Taukei movement, which launched a campaign after the April poll to remove Bavadra.

Ousted army commander Brigadier Ratu Epeli Nailatikau has said in an interview with the Fiji Times that the army seemed to have been used by the Taukei movement.

Describing the coup as "illegal, unconstitutional and totally unnecessary," he said there must be a cleansing and restructuring of the armed forces.

"You can't have an armed force that caters only for the interest of one race."

While the army numbers fewer than 3,000, its troops have served in Lebanon with United Nations

peacekeeping forces and are highly trained.

With the army firmly on the side of change in favour of indigenous Fijians, Indian businesses and shops feel threatened. The split in the country is also geographic.

Bavadra's cabinet was composed of seven Indians and five ethnic Fijians, including himself. But Bavadra says his support among indigenous Fijians is growing stronger all the time, particularly in the west of the main island of Viti Levu, the centre of the sugar industry.

Fijian supporters of Bavadra have threatened to set up their own administration in the west.

Bavadra's supporters see strikes and non-harvesting of sugar as part of a campaign of civil disobedience in favour of the rightful prime minister. Ganilau says that if the sugar is not cut it could spell economic disaster.

Sporadic incidents of stone-throwing, the burning of sugar cane plantations, the detention of trade unionists and assaults on Indians have kept tensions high, although the army says the situation is getting calmer.

But the danger for the economy is that richer Indians will vote with their feet and leave altogether, taking their capital with them.

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## The Great 'Freedom' Railway waits to roll again offering new lifeline

Wesley Miller, reporting from Zambia, looks at a trade link which could revive vital for Africa's frontline states in any disruption of traffic through the white-dominated south.

IT FAILED dismally in the days of Ian Smith's white-ruled Rhodesia, but the Great Uhuru (Freedom) Railway from Zambia to the Indian Ocean is again gaining itself up to try to rescue the black frontline states in the event of a disruption of trade through South Africa.

The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia Railway — Tazara as it is usually known — runs across 1,860 kilometres of rugged and often sparsely populated terrain from Kapiri Mposhi junction near the Zambian copper mines to the seaport of Dar es Salaam.

Like many pioneering railways it has a romantic history, and the pictureside by the side of the wall at Kapiri Mposhi station of China's Mao Zedong and Nyerere of Tanzania are a reminder of the mammoth scale of an international project which at its peak employed 50,000 Africans and 15,000 Chinese.

In Tanzania, the single-track line, which has a total of 300 bridges and 32 tunnels, crosses a game park, where passengers can watch buffalo, zebra and giraffe from the safety of their carriages.

Since Tazara was opened in 1976, however, its practical performance as Zambia's trade lifeline has left much to be desired. The railway, jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia, has been plagued by managerial and technical difficulties which are only now beginning to be overcome with a 10-year development plan and an injection of funds from donor countries.

So inadequate was the railway in the past that President Kaunda was pushed into a humiliating climbdown on sanctions against the Smith regime and forced to

Railways, and Zambia ran short of foreign-exchange, 90 per cent of which comes from copper. Stockpiles were subsequently reduced with the help of Tazara and an operation by the mines to truck copper to Harare for transport by rail to Beira. However, the incident does not bode well for any future attempt to route more of southern Africa's trade through Dar es Salaam.

Tazara is hauling most of Zambia's exports and about half its imports, as well as some trade for Zaire, Malawi and even a tiny amount for Zimbabwe. After consistently losing money since its construction, it has recorded an operating surplus for the past three years, although it is doubtful, with very limited revenue in foreign-exchange, if it will be able to repay its interest-free \$500 million Chinese loan as planned.

The port of Dar es Salaam is undergoing a \$100 million rehabilitation programme, which includes the construction of a container terminal. Total capacity, excluding oil imports, should double by 1990 to about 4 million tonnes a year, and Tanzania has offered the other frontline states exclusive use of the facilities if they require them, saying that it can use Tanga and Mtwara for itself.

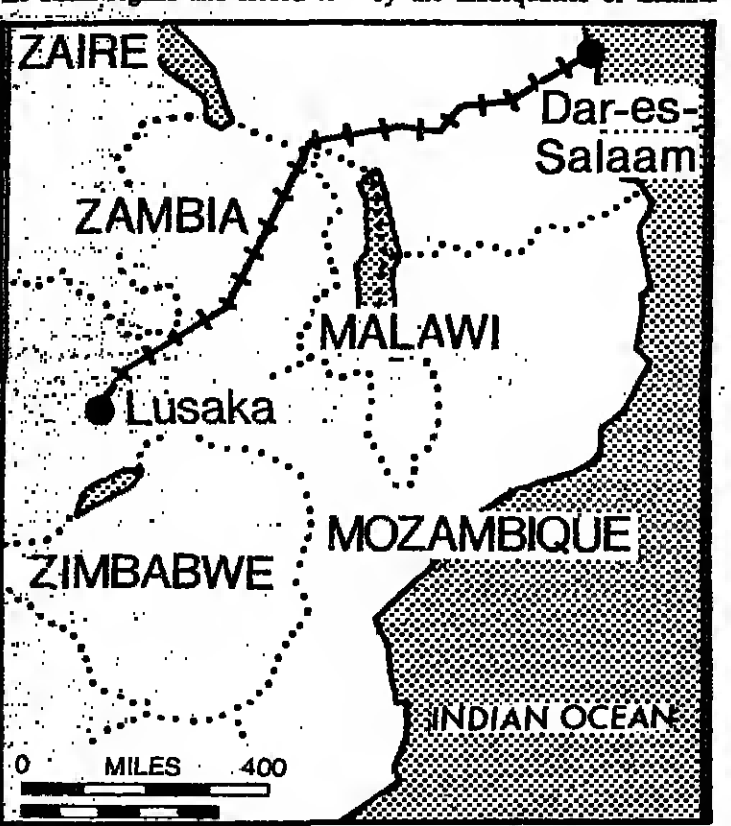
Tazara has opened up vast tracts of countryside in Tanzania and Zambia, but its future as an international trade route is not likely to be easy. The port of Dar has a poor reputation in Zambia, where some businessmen say they prefer to use Durban in South Africa for quicker service and to avoid theft.

The Tazara line, although its bridges are guarded by soldiers, is vulnerable to South African attack, a danger of which Mr. Kaunda is well aware. He has photographs above his desk of the Tazara bridges blown up in 1975 by Rhodesian commandos.

Tazara is also facing stiff competition from the road, rail and pipeline corridor linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira, a favourite of international donors seeking to protect the frontline states from the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Perhaps the most depressing scene of all for Tazara would be the one in which the frontline states shelved the idea of their own sanctions against South Africa altogether. Traffic is already likely to be reduced in the long term by the exhaustion of Zambia's copper mines in the next 20 years, although the slack may be taken up by Zairean copper. In the short term, Zambia's decision to break with the International Monetary Fund will reduce the volume of its imports.

Optimistic Tazara staff are looking further ahead to the days of black rule in South Africa. "We are already planning for a passenger train to Cape Town," joked one official in Dar es Salaam — Financial Times news feature.



## 'River's Edge' — anatomy of a 'blank generation'

By Aly Sujo  
Reuters

NEW YORK — Six years ago, a fat 16-year-old from Milpitas, California, strangled his girlfriend, bragged about the killing to his friends and conducted a series of tours to the murder site.

As many as a dozen high school students saw the body, which lay in a ravine for days. They barely reacted to the murder until one of them finally "narked" — turned the killer in to authorities.

Neal Jimenez, then a 20-year-old film student, wrote a script about the incident as a class project.

Now, that script has been used to make "River's Edge," which promises to become one of the most controversial movies of the year.

It has opened in West Germany and Scandinavia and will be released throughout the rest of Europe during the summer.

David Denby, a New York magazine critic, describes it as "the most disturbing movie I have seen in the nearly nine years I have held this job."

David Edelstein of the weekly Village Voice calls it "part pulp horror, part teen melodrama, part black comedy... it's extraordinary, a stunning new film."

Other critics have expressed disgust at the film's random violence and absence of any apparent moral position.

Director Tim Hunter feels that the portrayal of a numb and inarticulate generation in "River's Edge" is authentic.

A former principal and some teachers from Milpitas high school saw the film, he says, and said, "We had really caught something of what that small segment of the teenage population was like. The guidance counsellor talked about going into their homes and seeing half-gallon bottles of vodka right on the coffee table and being passed around."



Dennis Hopper (right) plays Feck, a burnt-out psychotic from the 1960s and Crispin Glover is Layne, the leader of a gang of dope-smoking suburban kids in 'River's Edge', a controversial new film directed by Tim Hunter, based on a small town murder by a high school student.

Hunter says that when he saw Jimenez's script, he was impressed by its portrayal of a "blank generation."

"It was a complex and unpredictable piece in which the characters seemed to speak out from the page with their own voices," he says.

For the role of Layne, leader of a gang of dope-smoking suburban youths, Hunter chose Crispin Glover, fresh from his success in "Back to the Future," a science-fiction comedy.

With his big nose and nervous mannerisms, Glover looks like a demented pinnocchio and dominates every scene.

Glover says of Layne, "I knew specifically what kind of person he would be. I've seen a lot of kids like that around Los Angeles."

The role of Feck, a burnt-out psychotic from the 1960s, was taken by Dennis Hopper.

Glover knew Hopper's work from such films as "Apocalypse Now" and the classic 1960s Biker epic "Easy Rider," which Hopper also directed.

In "River's Edge" he portrays a demented, gun-waving amputee who lives in a dilapidated shack

## Experts believe they will control AIDS epidemic

By James Fuller  
USIA Science Writer

WASHINGTON — International researchers and scientists are reporting no major breakthroughs but rather steady progress in efforts to halt the AIDS epidemic around the world.

The more than 7,000 scientists and public health officials at the third international conference on AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) ended their week-long meeting June 5 on an optimistic note, concluding that the deadly AIDS epidemic, while awesome, is not beyond control.

"You have accomplished a very great deal here this week by your presence and your process," exclaimed Otis Bowen, U.S. secretary of health and human services. "I believe you have moved mankind a step closer to ultimate triumph over AIDS."

June Osborn, dean at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health, told the closing session that there was a sense of "restrained but real optimism" among conference participants that the AIDS disease would be conquered.

"The buoyancy which I sense does not relate to specific breakthroughs or startling new find-

ings," she said. "The international sophistication of biomedical science, which has so impressively allowed us to know, describe and trap a viral foe we could not have spotted had it arrived a few decades earlier, continues to reap extraordinary rewards."

"No illness in modern times has had such a profound impact on the societies of the world as has AIDS," said Edward Brandt, chancellor of the University of Maryland. "Some of this change is positive, as witnessed by the large numbers of volunteers who are working with community-based organizations. Some is negative, as we hear about laws being proposed about quarantine, isolation and even jail terms" for AIDS-infected individuals.

Brandt said studies presented at the conference indicate that between 15 and 40 per cent of people infected with the AIDS virus will develop the deadly disease over a five-year period. The virus is spread primarily by sexual contact, particularly among homosexual and bisexual men, and by contaminated needles used in intravenous drug use.

Brandt said that one of the most important findings presented at the conference was that

the major risk factors for AIDS remained unchanged over the past several years.

Dr. Harold Jaffe, of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, supported these findings when he reported earlier that recent surveys found no sign that a major spread of the AIDS virus was occurring among heterosexuals, even after the virus has been infecting people in some parts of the United States for at least a decade.

Jaffe said the principal victims of AIDS in this country remain homosexual men and intravenous drug users, who together account for nine out of 10 cases. But he cautioned that there was "indisputable" evidence that the virus could spread by way of sexual intercourse between men and women. For example, the transmission of AIDS by intravenous drug users to their heterosexual partners has been well documented.

"Our drug abuse treatment and prevention programmes must be expanded and strengthened," Brandt said. "It is increasingly clear that drug abuse contributes greatly to the AIDS epidemic and we will not stop AIDS without getting a handle on drug abuse."

Brandt said that studies of

prostitutes, both in the United States and Africa, also show a high incidence of AIDS infection, "and that rate appears to be rising, in part due to the high rate of intravenous drug abuse and in part due to the nonuse of condoms."

But Brandt also pointed to studies showing that education and counselling have caused positive changes in the kind of high-risk behaviour practised by homosexuals that can lead to AIDS. It was reported that between 60 and 75 per cent of those surveyed, mainly homosexual and bisexual men, had drastically altered their sexual behaviour to avoid getting the disease.

Meanwhile, Osborn reported that promising new drugs and therapies were continually being developed to treat the fatal disease. One of the most prominent drugs is zidovudine, or AZT, recently approved for prescription in the United States after being shown to prolong the lives of AIDS patients. According to studies presented at the conference, AZT is also effective in suppressing viruses that cause leukemia and neurological disorders.

Another promising new drug against AIDS is amipren, whose

effectiveness during laboratory tests has only recently been announced. Biochemist Candace Pert, of the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, said earlier that she planned to soon begin testing a chemical compound known as Peptide T on AIDS patients in the United States. Swedish doctors recently used the peptide to treat four AIDS patients, three of whom have survived.

Lennart Wetterberg, of Sweden's Karolinska Institute, told the conference that he has noticed close similarities between the genetic structure of AIDS and other illness like Down's Syndrome and Alzheimer's Disease. He said further research is needed to establish the relationship. Wetterberg also said that AIDS has spawned a new mental illness, called AIDS phobia or the fear of having AIDS.

Osborn said that efforts to develop a vaccine for AIDS are also continuing to advance. "Nothing we have learned suggests that the vaccine problem will be easier than we thought it was," she said. "But two years ago no one would have imagined that there could be so many clever strategies explored in both the drug and vaccine areas."

## What the world is doing in its battle against AIDS

GENEVA (AP) — Here are examples of what some countries are doing about AIDS:

Argentina — an extensive public education campaign, including TV spots.

Belgium — screens foreigners studying on government scholarships.

Britain — A \$32-million-a-year media campaign is under way and health department leaflets have been distributed to all 23 million households. In a pilot project, drug addicts are given free hypodermic needles in exchange for syringes that could be contaminated.

Chile — A special aids hotline set up by health ministry gets an average of 300 calls a day.

China — All foreign students and teachers are required to undergo screening.

Colombia — 62 cases have been reported. The ministry of health is preparing educational campaign urging use of condoms and avoidance of promiscuity.

Denmark — A public campaign, with a 1987 budget of \$1.2 million, is primarily directed at heterosexuals.

Finland — Clinical laboratories have to report all cases of AIDS carriers.

France — The government has eased restrictions on advertising and sales of condoms.

Greece — The health ministry has organised lectures and seminars on the main resort islands of Rhodes, Corfu, and Mykonos, which attract a total of more than one million foreign tourists annually.

Haiti — Television programmes are used to teach heterosexuals and homosexuals how to avoid AIDS.

Hong Kong — Four cases reported. "We do not wish to make AIDS an excuse for repressive behaviour," says spokesman Peter Moss. No laws to screen foreigners or impose restrictions on red light districts.

Hungary — AIDS-virus carriers, as well as sexual partners of AIDS patients and carriers, are to be placed under medical surveillance.

Italy — Authorities have set up a hotline and a 28-member task force. The Italian association of medical dentists is considering switching to disposable instruments.

Kuwait — Press reports say dozens of AIDS-infected foreigners have been expelled.

India — Mandatory screening for foreign students, mostly from Africa, began in January.

Japan — Draft legislation is before parliament to bar AIDS-infected foreigners who are likely to infect others. The bill is seen as aimed primarily at prostitutes.

Malaysia — Has agreement with Thailand on exchanging data on AIDS, including information of virus carriers or AIDS victims so they can be placed under surveillance.

The Netherlands — A \$2.8-million government education campaign urges the use of condoms. A pilot project in Amsterdam offers free hypodermic needles in exchange for used ones.

Norway — The government has allocated \$11.8 for a public education campaign, that also includes high schools and prisons. Advertisements submitted to newspapers are so explicit that some have refused to publish them.

The Philippines — The health department is drafting an AIDS policy that may require foreigners to present certificates showing they are "AIDS-free" and penal-

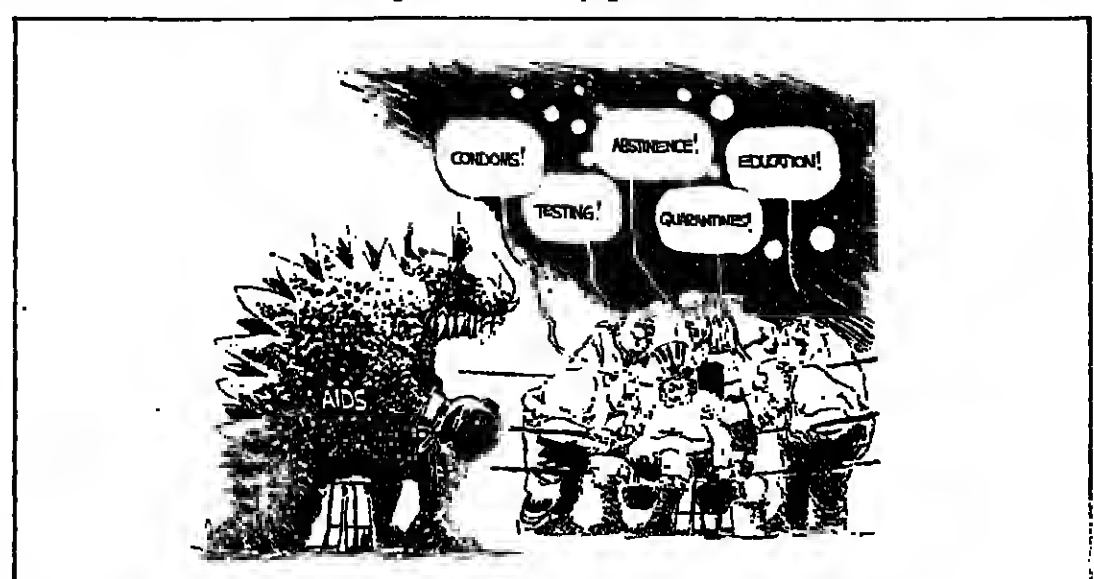
ise prostitutes who knowingly infect clients. Blood tests are given mainly to "hospitality" girls working near U.S. bases.

Saudi Arabia — The kingdom has been quietly demanding that workers from some countries produce "AIDS-free" certificates upon arrival. Authorities are expected to demand this eventually of all foreign travellers.

Singapore — An education programme was launched in 1985. Counselling services are provided for "high risk" groups, like prostitutes.

South Africa — All new mine-worker recruits from black areas where AIDS is prevalent are required to undergo screening. Carriers will not be hired.

The Soviet Union — Valentin Pokrovsky, head of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, says the country will probably institute mandatory screening of newly arriving foreign students.



Spain — The justice ministry has distributed educational pamphlets to all jails where the problem is considered particularly serious. It also is preparing to distribute 50,000 pamphlets to medical centres and hospitals across the country. Spain's TV network has rejected condom commercials, calling them an offence to good taste.

Sweden — A two-year, \$6.5 million campaign is primarily aimed at heterosexuals and stresses the virtues of fidelity. Leaflets are designed to reach all 84 million Swedish households.

Switzerland — Authorities and private AIDS centres have launched an explicit education campaign.

Uganda — The country has won grants totalling \$20 million for the world's first internationally-sponsored programme to fight AIDS.

Uruguay — The health ministry plans educational programme

in public schools.

West Germany — Border police have orders to bar any foreigner suspected of carrying the AIDS virus, even without screening. In the conservative state of Bavaria, mandatory screening of prostitutes, prison inmates and applicants for civil service posts is required. Also included are all non-West Europeans seeking residence in the state. Prostitutes are forbidden to have sex without condoms.

# PETERS VAL

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نقية من نقاوة الطبيعة  
وصفاء ماء الينابيع ومن  
الينابيع الطبيعية  
ومزاج الحيوية  
والنشاط

إنها مياه ينابيع الغابات السوداء  
المانيا الغريبة

الوكلاء الموزعون في  
مؤسسة النجمة الذهبية  
تلفون ٦٤٦٦٨ / ٦٣٦٢٨  
مجدد محال في القاهرة المحلات

Naturally Sparkling  
Mineral Water  
NET 23 FL.OZ. (1 PINT 7 FL.OZ.)

THE SPARKLING MIXER  
WITH NATURE'S PARTY



## Bern wins Swiss Soccer Cup

**BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Replacements Joachim Siwek and Reto Gertschen scored in overtime to win Young Boys Bern the Swiss Soccer Cup with a 4-2 (2-2, 1-1) triumph over Servette Geneva.**

The win salvaged an otherwise disappointing season for Young Boys, which lost its Swiss title to Xamax of Neuchâtel and until last week was in danger of slipping into a championship relegation round.

While qualifying for the Bern side for European Soccer competition for the second season in a row, the 120-minute final ended Servette's remaining hopes after it failed to reach a berth in the UEFA Cup this year.

Overtime became necessary af-

ter Servette could not convert technical superiority and an early lead into more than a 2-2 tie after the regular 90 minutes.

In the two 15-minute extensions, Young Boys held off weakening Servette attacks and fought harder than its opponent.

Servette captain Marc Schneider opened the score before 28,000 fans with a flat angled shot after 17 minutes.

But Young Boys responded three minutes later when consid-

erably dangerous forward Dario Zuffi headed in the equaliser after a corner kick.

Swedish international Robert Prytz, the Bern team's midfield energiser, made it 2-1 on a 55th-minute penalty following a foul on Zuffi.

Servette substitute midfielder Michel Decastel evened in the 67th minute after Young Boys defenders failed to clear a long kickoff by Geneva goalie Beat Mutter.

As both teams pressed for a clinching goal in regular play, Danish international John Eriksson, the Swiss championship top scorer with Servette, narrowly missed the right goal cross with

an 84th-minute blast.

Prytz tested Mutter with a free kick two minutes from time.

Siwek became the home crowd's hero after entering only seven minutes from the end of regular play. His 93rd-minute header for the 3-2 came after Bjoern Nilsson, Young Boys' Swedish centre forward, caught Mutter off guard with a right cross.

With Servette loosening its defence to attack, Gertschen used a Nilsson pass in the 115th minute to nail down the win for Young Boys.

The game was played at Wankdorf Stadium, the biggest in Switzerland.

## Real on target to retain title

**LONDON (R) — Spanish soccer champions Real Madrid remain on target to keep the title after the weekend fixtures but with the knowledge one slip in their final two matches could hand it to Barcelona.**

Their comprehensive 4-0 away victory over Real Mallorca kept them two points ahead of the Catalans, but they still need three points from the remaining matches against Real Zaragoza and a far-from-easy fixture against third-placed Espanol to make certain of the championship.

Barcelona, who will take the title if they finish level on points with Real because of previous results between the two this season, have a slightly easier run in with games against Sporting Gijon and a home match against Zaragoza.

Steve Archibald scored twice in Barcelona's 2-1 victory over Espanol and the Joyous Catalan fans have now dubbed the Scottish striker Archigol.

But there is no such waiting for Bayern Munich who clinched their third successive West German league title and their ninth in 19 seasons at the weekend with two matches still to play.

Although they managed only a 2-2 draw at home to Bayer Uerdingen, Hamburg SV, the only side in with a mathematical chance of catching them, were held 3-3 by Nuremberg.

It was far from a championship performance by Bayern, however, and it needed a second-half equalising goal from veteran striker Dieter Hoeness to earn them the precious point.

Napoli look well on the way to adding the Italian Cup to their league championship title after a crushing 3-0 first-leg victory over Atlanta in Naples.

## Fan riot damages train

**PARMA, Italy (AP) — Hundreds of fans of this northern city's soccer club battled rival fans and police after their team lost a crucial match, and the fans vandalised the train taking them home, authorities reported Monday.**

Police took 30 people into custody in Cremona, where the game was played. One police officer and several fans were injured, authorities said.

Hooligans who damaged three cars while riding from Cremona to Parma fled into the countryside after they pulled the emergency signal, causing the train to stop before entering the station, authorities said.

Sunday's disturbances were among the worst this year despite stiffened police security inside and outside Italian soccer stadiums.

## Celtics beat Lakers in 3rd game of NBA championship series

**BOSTON (AP) — Larry Bird scored 30 points and Dennis Johnson added 26 to lead Boston back into contention in the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship series with a 109-103 victory on Sunday.**

The win cuts the Laker advantage in the best-of-seven series to 2-1. The victory also gives the Celtics their 85th win in their last 87 games at the Boston Garden.

The Lakers seemed poised for a series' sweep and the most successful run in NBA playoff history after overwhelming victories at home. During those games, Los Angeles scored more than 100 of their 267 points on fast-break baskets.

But the Celtics slowed the Los Angeles' running game enough to get back into the race for their 17th championship. Two more games are scheduled for Boston Garden — on Tuesday and Thursday nights — before the series heads back to California, if needed.

On Sunday, the Lakers scored only six baskets on fast breaks, one of them in the first half.

The Celtics, who never led in the second half during the first two games, never trailed in the second half of the third game, despite several Laker rallies.

Magic Johnson, who led all scorers with 32 points, hit a three-



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar point play with 3:03 left to make it 104-99 before Bird hit two free throws 11 seconds later.

The Lakers got within five points two more times, but the Celtics responded on both occasions. After Boston ran off the last 20 seconds on the clock without a Los Angeles foul, Celtics guard Danny Ainge slammed the ball off the parquet floor in job-lition.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar added 27 points for the Lakers, while Kevin McHale had 21 for the Celtics, seeking to become the first repeat champion since the Celtics successfully defended the title in 1969.

Boston took its largest lead of the game in the third quarter at 82-69 with a 22-11 streak after Byron Scott started the second half with a jumper that pulled the Lakers within two.

Los Angeles followed with baskets by A.C. Green and Mychal Thompson to key a 9-2 run that made it 84-78 with 56 seconds left in the third period. But Robert Parish, troubled by ankle injuries, scored 10 of his 16 points in the next 5½ minutes to extend the margin to 98-88 with 7:18 to go.

The Celtics made 17 of 21 shots in the second quarter to take their first lead of the series after the first period. Bird, who made only two of his first 10 shots, and Dennis Johnson both were 6-for-7 in the second quarter.

Boston outscored the Lakers 30-15 to turn a 39-30 deficit with eight minutes left into a 60-54 lead with nine seconds to go. Two free throws by magic Johnson made it 60-56 at halftime.

The Lakers' previous low half-time total in the series was 69 points in game 1.

## Wilander has a new name for Lendl's play: guts

**PARIS (AP) — Ask Mats Wilander what it takes to beat Ivan Lendl and he'll tell you in one word.**

"Guts."

"That's all. You have to do what you are thinking to do from that first point," Wilander said. Wilander wasn't thinking too much about what he should be doing but still found himself ahead. He was winning 2-0 in the first set without the tactics that had gotten him into the final of the French Open Championships against Lendl.

"I played defensively because I was not feeling good offensively. The tactic was clear in my mind but I should have played offensive straight away," Wilander said.

He had romped in the quarter-finals and semifinals with offensive play court tennis.

Now, in the first two games of the final, he slugged it out from the baseline against Lendl with long rallies.

Wilander came away winning the first two games. Slowly, Lendl was able to find his own rhythm and took the set, 7-5.

"I was staying back and getting points. I thought I was O.K. in the first set but I lost it and the second so I decided to change. It was a little late," Wilander said.

He returned to the offensive display that marked his winning two big clay court tournaments in the last six weeks. He took the third set, 6-3.

"It was hard to do anything. He served well and if I wanted to start something, I had to start it at once," he said.

Lendl wasn't surprised by Wilander's defensive tactics. "He always starts that way. He starts slow and becomes more and more aggressive," Lendl said.

The Czech-born Lendl found a way to short-circuit Wilander's play by pressuring him more in the last three sets.

The first set took 1 hour, 20

minutes. The second lasted just 39 minutes.

After Wilander won the third by coming to the net, Lendl came back from a 33-minute rain delay and took the fourth set tiebreaker, 7-3, after grabbing an immediate 4-0 lead.

Lendl won even though he lost sets than he had in his two previous championship tournaments

## Wales clinches last world cup semifinal rugby union place

**WELLINGTON (R) — The world's two leading rugby union nations and the two traditional European giants will be the world cup semifinalists after Wales beat England 16-3 in a disappointing Brisbane quarter-final on Monday.**

Wales meet New Zealand in the second semifinal in Brisbane on Sunday. Australia play France in Sydney the previous day.

Monday's match, the first one of the cup to be affected by rain, was a sadly typical British encounter, full of effort but little skill or technique.

England's form in the pool

matches had heartened their supporters but on Monday they were back to their bad old ways.

The forwards were disorganised, the backs lacked either imagination or drive and after the first half hour it was obvious Wales would win.

Wales' form will not cause the all blacks any sleepless nights but they deserved their victory Wednesday.

Flyhalf Jonathan Davies was some way short of his best form but his kicking was generally accurate and he made one spell-binding break which almost resulted in a try.

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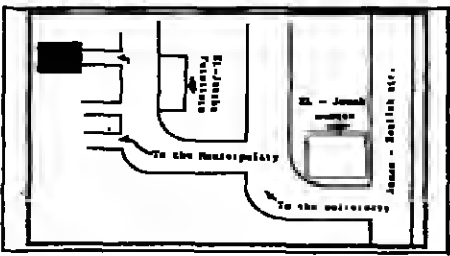
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Wednesday, June 10  
10:00 a.m. Holiday Inn  
Social  
Remnants of fete for sale

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### CAR FOR SALE

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Canadian embassy in Damascus announces its move to new offices at the Sheraton Hotel beginning June 8, 1987. Office hours for public: 08:00 to 12:00 Monday thru Thursday

Telephone No. 332409 and 330535  
Telex No. 412422 CANADA SY.

### SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

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Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

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**THE GOLDEN CHILD**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 622198  
**RAGHADAN**  
  
**PLATOON**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30







## Colombo clamps curfew on Jaffna; fighting continues

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — The army clamped a curfew on the Northern Jaffna peninsula on Monday as army troops and Tamil rebels fought along a road leading to the peninsula's main military airport.

The level of the fighting was unclear. Military sources described it as "skirmishes," but Tamil rebels said the army was conducting a large assault. Reporters are barred from the battle area by the government.

A military official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said a three-day curfew declared Sunday on the northern coastal town of Kankesanur was extended Monday to the entire peninsula, which has a population of about 800,000.

Tamil sources in Vavuniya, the closest town south of the peninsula, confirmed they had heard the announcement of the curfew being extended.

There was no official announcement or explanation for the broadening of the curfew, which prohibits all people from the streets. In the past, curfews have been declared in advance of army assaults.

Government officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the curfew was imposed to

keep civilians out of harms' way. One official said the government also was concerned that some civilians were needlessly fleeing their homes along the peninsula's northern coast to seek refuge in Jaffna town, the largest community on the peninsula 300 kilometres north of Colombo.

He had no figures on how many civilians had fled to Jaffna town, which is firmly in the hands of the rebels fighting for a separate Tamil nation in Sri Lanka's north and east.

In Madras, in southern India, the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) said the army has launched a new offensive similar to the weeklong operation concluded June 1 in which the army secured the eastern quarter of the peninsula from the LTTE militia.

A government communiqué issued Monday in Colombo said "a limited infantry operation" was conducted Sunday to widen the perimeter of the army camp

at Kankesanur.

The action was taken, the communiqué said, because "mortar fire from the LTTE terrorists launched at the Kankesanur Harbour had been impeding the unloading of food and fuel." The army has been distributing food to civilians from Kankesanur.

Military sources in Colombo also said the army is undertaking a "limited operation" to secure a road link from the captured eastern area known as Vadamarachchi to the airport at Palaly, just east of Kankesanur.

On Saturday, military sources said the army had captured the village of Achaveli along the road. Skirmishes were reported Sunday and Monday around Achaveli and the neighbouring village of Tellipalai.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, make up 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million population. They complain of discrimination by the majority Sinhalese Buddhists, who control the government and the military.

Militant Tamils have been waging a nearly 4-year-old war for an independent homeland in the north and east of the island, where most Tamils live. More than 6,000 people have died in the ethnic conflict.

## Seoul opposition threatens to bring down Chun

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's main opposition group Monday threatened to help bring down the government of President Chun Doo Hwan unless he changed the electoral system.

Leading dissident Kim Young-Sam warned the ruling Democratic Justice Party not to "dig their own graves" by handing power to Mr. Chun's successor when he steps down next February at the end of his seven-year term.

"Should the incumbent government and its Democratic Justice Party opt to finally cross the 'bridge of no return'... an all-out national struggle would be unavoidable to reject the regime," Mr. Kim, head of the Reunification Democratic Party, told a news conference.

"My party will stand in the very vanguard of that struggle," Mr. Kim declared.

He said popular frustration about Mr. Chun's refusal to permit direct presidential elections was turning into demands for his overthrow and he repeated his call that Mr. Chun meet him as soon as possible to end the political confrontation.

Mr. Kim, whose party and radical students accuse the government of being dominated by the military, called voting by an Electoral College of 5,000 people a mere "gymnasium exercise."

Interior Minister Koh Kun and Justice Minister Chung Hae-Chang, in a joint statement said the opposition was using radical leftist and pro-Communist forces for the rallies to "destroy the constitutional order" and ruin chances for South Korea to become an advanced country.

## Zhao in East Berlin

EAST BERLIN (R) — China's second most powerful politician Zhao Ziyang arrived in East Berlin Monday for talks aimed at restoring cordial links with a country with which it has experienced uneasy relations.

Mr. Zhao and East German leader Erich Honecker embraced each other before the Chinese prime minister and acting party leader was formally welcomed by the entire ruling politburo.

The warmth of the welcome suggested that Mr. Zhao was willing to take further steps towards restoring full relations between the countries' Communist parties. Until Mr. Honecker's visit to China last year Peking showed little interest in expanding ties beyond closer economic cooperation.

Asian diplomats said they expected to see further steps towards a formal reconciliation between the East German Communist Party (SED) and its Chinese counterpart as well as economic and scientific cooperation agreements.

Relations between Peking and East Berlin have improved strongly over the last five years with regular exchanges of political and economic officials.

Only years before, the two countries clashed over China's border war with Vietnam, prompting a senior East German politburo member to call China a renegade to the Communist World.

But the differences seemed likely to be forgotten during Mr. Zhao's three-day visit, which also takes him to the city of Dresden — centre of East Germany's electronics industry.

Electronics, machinery and agriculture are areas where East Germany is keen to boost cooperation. East Germany is having increasing trouble penetrating Western markets with its goods. Asian diplomats said Peking has clearly felt easier about cultivating closer relations with East Germany than the Soviet Union, with which it has a long standing distrust.

## Protest urged at alleged Indonesian ballot-rigging

JAKARTA (R) — Members of the Indonesian Democracy Party petitioned the party chairman Monday to file a formal protest about alleged fraud in April's elections.

Peter Engel, representing the petitioners, told reporters the party leaders should not have endorsed final results of the April 23 poll without first protesting against alleged fraud and intimidation by the ruling Golkar Party on election day.

Home Affairs Minister Supardjo Rustam on Saturday affirmed provisional results showing Golkar had won 73 per cent of the vote in elections for 400 of the 500 National Assembly seats.

Another 100 seats are appointed by the military. A

1,000-strong special assembly will convene next March to elect the president, with President Suharto the only announced candidate.

Mr. Supardjo, flanked by the three chairmen of the political parties, said all of them had complained of "obstacles and shortcomings" during the elections, the fourth under Mr. Suharto's 21-year-old rule.

"But none has filed a protest to the election commission," he said. "They only requested attention to these problems."

On election day Mr. Supardjo warned the public not to vote twice, after reports that some civil servants had been sent two voter registration forms.

## Italian poll campaign enters final week

ROME (AP) — Italy's most bitter election campaign in years enters its final week Monday, with polls showing the Christian Democrats holding off a Communist challenge but no clear picture yet of who will form the 47th postwar government.

While the election has generated limited press and public enthusiasm — the candidacy of porno actress Ilona Staller has been the hottest topic — the war of words between politicians has been intense.

The closing days of the campaign for the June 14-15 parliamentary elections have been marked by mudslinging between the long-dominant Christian Democrats and their former Socialist allies.

Former Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi accused Christian Democrat Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of being soft on Iran by not rising to the defence of the United States in the crisis over navigation in the Gulf.

And he stepped up his charges that Christian Democrat Premier Amintore Fanfani's caretaker government is not qualified to represent Italy at the Venice Economic Summit.

The elections are being held a year ahead of schedule. Parliament was dissolved in April after Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition, which governed for more than 3½ years, collapsed in a dispute over power sharing between the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, have dominated all postwar governments. Mr. Craxi, whose party is third in size behind the Communists, was Italy's first Socialist premier.

Mr. Fanfani heads a minority caretaker cabinet consisting of 16 Christian Democrat ministers and nine technocrats not directly affiliated with any party. He will remain in power until a post-election government is formed. Barring any major shifts in

voting patterns, politicians say long negotiations will be needed to form a new coalition after the voting.

In addition to the polemics over the Gulf and Venice summit, the Christian Democrats and Socialists have blamed each other for the collapse of the previous government and accused each other of flirting with the Communists, who have been excluded from government since 1947.

Mr. Craxi, 53, is running as if he were an incumbent. He takes credit for bringing political stability to Italy, cutting inflation from 16 per cent to 4 per cent and generally improving the country's international image. He has said that Mr. Fanfani, at 79, is too old.

The Christian Democrats have branded Mr. Craxi as "untrustworthy," saying he broke an accord to hand over the premier's office to them last March. One party poster reads: "The Christian Democrats: We honour agreements."

## Gonzalez predicts victory in elections

MADRID (R) — Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, brushing aside gloomy opinion polls and opposition challenges, has predicted his Socialist Party will win local and European elections this week.

A confident Gonzalez made a late entry to the electoral fray Sunday night, telling some 40,000 supporters at a Madrid soccer stadium that the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) would emerge unscathed from the onslaught of right and left.

"They won't even hurt us... we are going to win these elections and the next ones," the 45-year-old prime minister said, adding

"they better get used to the idea."

The prime minister plans to address the closing PSOE rally in Seville and take part in the party's final television broadcast before Tuesday's "day of reflection."

Opposition leaders said the burst of activity showed that Mr. Gonzalez was worried and Antonio Hernandez Mancha, making his national election debut as leader of the main right-wing party Popular Alliance (AP), said the Socialists were in decline.

"The PSOE has changed tactics, not just because of the rise of

Popular Alliance but because of the Socialist Party's own decline," Mr. Mancha told a news conference.

The Socialists' overall majority in the national parliament is not at stake on Wednesday, when Spaniards will elect more than 8,000 town councils, 13 regional assemblies and 60 deputies for the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

But polls suggest they cannot hold on to all the gains they made in 1983 when, fresh from the general election landslide of the previous year, they swept local and regional polls.

## Celebrities stage rallies to back British candidates

LONDON (R) — More than 100 British celebrities turned out to show their political colours at rallies for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock ahead of Thursday's general election.

Those supporting Mrs. Thatcher's bid for a third consecutive term in office included author Roald Dahl, lyricist Tim Rice, actor Adam Faith, fashion designer Zandra Rhodes, former West Indies cricketer Clyde Lloyd and Olympic swimming medalists Sharon Davies and Duncan Goodhew.

They were among 3,000 supporters Mrs. Thatcher addressed at Wembley arena in north west London after the playing of theme music written for her campaign by "cats" composer Andrew Lloyd Webber.

"We are not materialists nor just Philistines," Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit told the crowd as he expounded the Tory argument that Britain can raise the standard of its social services only by first improving the economy.

Actress Glenda Jackson told about 3,500 people in the north London suburb of Islington there were only "four more days of Thatcherism to go" as she welcomed Mr. Kinnock to Labour's rally which had all the style of an American political rally.

Actresses Julie Christie, Jill Gascoine and singer Billy Bragg were among about 60 celebrities at the rally which featured jugglers, clowns, stilt walkers, a black inspirational choir and a Welsh colliery brass band.

Other celebrities who have endorsed the Labour Party include playwright Harold Pinter, composer Sir Michael Tippett, actor Antony Sher and Irish author Edna O'Brien.

The centrist Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance held a more low-key rally on the banks of the River Thames at which Liberal leader David Steel told about 500 supporters that Mrs. Thatcher's government was operating a system of "apartheid of the pocket."

Author Clive James, philosopher A.J. Ayer, and stage director Peter Hall were among those who wrote brief articles in Sunday's Observer newspaper saying they would support the Alliance.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Thatcher retained a nine percentage point lead over the opposition Labour Party in the latest public opinion poll published Monday.

With only three days of campaigning before the June 11 election, the daily Harris poll on the TV-AM breakfast show gave the Conservative Party 43 per cent, Labour 34 per cent and the Alliance 21 per cent.

## Lange attacks Soviet, French and Chinese nuclear tests

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister David Lange on Monday denounced recent nuclear tests by China, France and the Soviet Union and called for a nuclear test ban treaty.

"These explosions demonstrate the commitment of the nuclear weapon states to a long-term nuclear testing programme," Mr. Lange said in a statement.

"These programmes are said to be required to test stockpile reliability and to develop new weapons," he said. "It is for that reason that New Zealand advocates the urgent negotiation of a comprehensive test ban treaty."

The 2-kilotonne explosion, the equivalent of 2,000 tonnes of TNT, was the 83rd since France abandoned atmospheric testing on Mururoa Atoll in 1975.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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N IS FOR NEGATIVE INFERENCE

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ A 10 8 2  
♥ 8 4  
♦ A Q 10 4  
♣ J 6 4

EAST  
♠ 9 7 3  
♥ K 10 6 5 2  
♦ K 7 6 6  
♣ 9 3

SOUTH  
♠ 6  
♥ Q 9 7  
♦ J 2  
♣ A Q 10 7 5 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass 1 ♠ Pass Pass  
2 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 2 ♠  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Just as declarer can infer the location of a key card from the bidding and play, he can draw a negative inference from the failure of the defenders to take certain actions. This hand was played by Philadelphia Arthur Robinson, who with Robert Jordan formed one of the great American pairs of the 1960s.

When the spade was passed round to him, Robinson naturally balanced with two clubs. When he

later competed with four clubs, his partner judged that his diamond honors were well placed and improved the value of his hand, so he went on to five clubs.

West led the king of spades and, since declarer had no way to prevent losing two hearts even if he could get one discard on dummy's diamonds, it was obvious that the fate of the contract hinged on bringing in the trump suit without loss—the diamond finesse was almost sure to succeed because of West's bidding.

Robinson took the ace of spades and led the jack of clubs. The percentages favor a finesse in the suit, but when East played low declarer shot up with the ace to tell the singleton king. As expected, the king of diamonds was outside and 11 tricks were soon reeled in.

What made Robinson apparently go against the odds? He did not peek and needed no magic. Since West did not lead the king of hearts to take a look at dummy before deciding how to conduct the defense, Robinson concluded that he did not hold both high honors. Therefore, East could not have the king of clubs! He had passed his partner's one spade opening bid and he was "known" to hold either the ace or king of hearts. The only hope for the contract, therefore, was that West's king was unguarded.

## Pope starts 3rd visit to Poland

WARSAW (R) — Pope John Paul began his third visit to his homeland Monday, a seven-day pilgrimage aimed at uplifting his dispirited nation, by pledging a new "outburst of love" to unite the Polish people.

The Pope, greeted by Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski after stepping down from his plane and kissing Polish soil, greeted his countrymen who "know the joy and the suffering of living in this land."

"I wish to open up my heart as wide as possible to embrace all those who live in my homeland with a new outburst of unifying love," he said.

Gen. Jaruzelski, whose authorities have mounted a massive security operation including measures to prevent demonstrations by the outlawed free trade union Solidarity and other opposition groups, praised the Pope's role in campaigning for peace.

He said: "We want to see the successful development of Poland and a strong international position for the country. The way to it leads through national agreement, perseverance in work and the sense of civic and patriotic responsibility."

He hoped the seven-day pilgrimage would "enliven the best feelings and support the faith of our nation in its own strength. We wish that it benefits Poland, the cause of peace in Europe and the world."

Under bright blue sky following a night of heavy rain, the Pope was also greeted by the Polish primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp and members of the Polish government led by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

He was handed a bunch of red and white carnations by a little girl and boy in traditional folk costumes before formal military honors accorded him as head of the Vatican state.

Tight security has been set up for the visit, and the Communist authorities expressed fears that the Solidarity opposition could disrupt some meetings. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa dismissed such allegations.

Police have made several arrests in the run-up to the visit.

## Summit leaders have various personal preferences

VENICE, Italy (AP) — The seven Western leaders meeting in Venice for their annual economic summit have various personal preferences which unwittingly pitted them in friendly competition for beds and boats in the canal city.

First, the beds: The Reagan White House, anxious to give the best rest possible to Nancy and the president, had a queen-size bed from Portugal airlifted to Venice for their luxury suite at Villa Condulmer.

Chancellor Kohl had a sleeping problem too. The Hotel Danieli, where the chancellor arrived Sunday night, was asked by Mr. Kohl's office for a special bed 2.10 metres long.

But Mr. Kohl, who strikes a stocky but not towering figure, did not have to pay for an airlift. The Danieli ordered it built in Italy and installed it in his suite.

Prime Ministers Brian Mulroney of Canada and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan did not have any special bed requests, according to the Danieli, where they are also staying.

Second, the boats: Score an overwhelming victory for the United States.

In the lagoon city, where the biggest fleet rules the waves, the American government has 60 motor launches ferrying White House and other officials back and forth among summit sites.

The Italian organisers advised the other participant nations that they would be allowed three motor launches free of charge for their top government figures.

The U.S. delegation, according to Italian security sources, accepted the three boats but will be using three U.S.-built patrol boats for leading delegates. Plus 60 others.

In second place is the Japanese delegation with a total of 30 boats.

Bringing up the rear come France and Britain with about 10 apiece, and Canada, with four or five—in addition to their free-of-charge three boats.

Last, but not least, is Germany. Security officials report the thrifty Germans have rented only one boat besides their

allotted three.

While rentals have been negotiated bilaterally with the launch companies, rates usually can run up to \$400 a day, depending on how much fuel is consumed.

Third, the Battle of the Bulge:

The Italian press reported that the White House had brought several cooks of their own to assist the Italian chefs at Villa Condulmer, where the Reagan's spent a pre-summit vacation.

The Japanese are taking no chances either. A Japanese cook is already working at the Danieli Hotel, preparing snacks for the large Japanese delegation.

Premier Nakasone has sent word ahead that he does not wish to gain weight heating too much Italian food. But the Danieli says most of their ingredients are Italian.

Television coverage of the summit has been a logistical nightmare for the U.S. networks, whose job has been made more difficult by having to crisscross canals in power boats, cut

through government red tape, overcome high-tech hitches and cope with a local strike.

ABC was making the biggest splash of the big three American networks. It anchored its nightly news programme from a hard-news spot on St. Mark's Square Sunday night and planned to continue to do so through Wednesday.

NBC lined up a less-glamorous setting for its nightly news broadcasts: The garden rooftop of the Bauer Grunwald Hotel in Venice.

CBS was taking a low-key approach. It decided to anchor the news as usual from New York, with correspondents in Venice feeding live spots.

"It's a logistics nightmare," said Paul Greenberg, senior executive producer for NBC news.

Jack Kelly, special producer for special events for CBS, cites the fact that the summit is taking place on four of Venice's 117 islands.

"That's the biggest problem," Kelly said. "That takes a lot more time" to travel by water.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Cypriots mark sex-and-water feast

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (R) — Cypriots flocked to seaside towns Monday to celebrate the Christian feast of Kataklysmos, a sex-and-water festival dating from pagan times. Greek Orthodox clergy blessed the waves to recall the great flood of the Biblical Old Testament. But historians say early Christians used the ceremony to conceal some less than religious rites. The ancient pagan festival honoured the erotic talents of Aphrodite, Greek goddess of love, who, said Homer, was born "from the delicate foam in wave-lapped Cyprus." Maidens, once a year, were allowed to make love with any stranger emerging from the sea, spawning an annual rash of boat-building by young men in the coastal villages. Today, the strangers arrive by jet plane and roles are sometimes reversed. While priests chanted and families are sometimes picnicked, young Cypriots milled the Limassol beaches as topless European beauties frolicked in the Kataklysmos foam.

### Man quits lions' den after 64-days

HAARTEBESPOORT, South Africa (R) — Sixty-four days and seven hours after entering a lions' cage, Mike Osterlaak emerged more or less unscathed, took a swig of champagne and said: "Never again." With only a wooden club to defend himself, Osterlaak, who describes himself as a freelance game-catcher, ate and slept in a cage of seven full-grown lions at a zoo north of Johannesburg in a bid to raise 500,000 rand (\$250,000) to buy two gorillas. As a fund-raising exercise, his effort was a flop — only 2,000 rand (\$1,000) was donated. It was also an ordeal. "I've been dragged out of bed, had my jacket torn off my back and my mattress torn to shreds," he told Reuters shortly before ending his stint. During his stay, in which he left the cage for only 30 minutes each day to take showers, the lions destroyed two of his radios. "A heavyweight boxer hasn't got a right hook like a lion," Osterlaak said. He broke one club beating off an over-inquisitive lion, and used a chair, lion tamer-style, to fend off another. As a parting shot, a lion destroyed many of the 400 pages of notes he had made. Six cubs were hore while Osterlaak was in the cage, one of them on his 28th birthday. Osterlaak had originally planned to stay 40 days, but opted to stay for 64 in order to set as difficult a target as possible for anyone else trying to emulate his feat. He said. Zoo curator Wayne Seale said that to his knowledge, no one else had attempted to stay for even one day in a cage of lions, let alone 64.

### Les Miserables dominates Tony Awards

NEW YORK (AP) — Les Miserables, the lavish musical version of Victor Hugo's epic novel of social injustice, dominated the 1987 Tony Awards Sunday night, taking eight prizes, including best musical of the Broadway season. Fences, August Wilson's powerful black family drama, also made a strong showing, winning best play; best actor, James Earl Jones; best director, Lloyd Richards; and featured actress, Mary Alice. An exuberant Jones, who previously won a Tony in 1969 for the Great White Hope, thanked a long list of people including his young son Flynn "for accepting that poppa goes to the play to work." An equally exuberant Linda Lavin was named best actress for her role as the lonely and unfulfilled mother in Neil Simon's Broadway Bound. The British musical Me And My Girl had been expected to give Les Miserables stiff competition, but received only three awards. The Cinderella song and dance about a cockney scamp who inherits a title won Tonys for its two stars, Robert Lindsay and Maryann Plunkett, and for Gillian Gregory, who created the show's choreography.

### 41 dolphins found dead on Italian coast

LEECE, Italy (AP) — Two more dead dolphins were reported found on beaches bordering the southern Adriatic, raising to 41 the number of mysterious dolphin deaths in the area since January. A magistrate and the director of Calimera Museum of Natural History in the southern region of Apulia have been trying to find out what causes the creatures to apparently beach themselves and then die. One of the dolphins was an adult female weighing about 300 kilograms and had been dead for five days before it was discovered, the Italian News Agency ANSA reported. Experts had not yet examined the other mammal's corpse, the agency said.

### Naked man fires at police

SOUTH BEND, Indiana (AP) — A naked man ran through the streets, scuffled for a woman's car keys and climbed a tree, then grabbed a police officer's gun and shot at other police, who returned fire and wounded him, authorities said. The man, tentatively identified by police as Thomas Joseph Leen, 22, was in stable condition in the intensive care unit of Memorial Hospital. Officers said they had no immediate explanation for Leen's behaviour and were not sure if drugs or alcohol were involved. Leen allegedly broke into and vandalised a home and removed his clothes there, said police Lt. Richard Kilgore. Leen then reportedly jumped onto the back of a moving van, and climbed on top of a parked car and lowered himself inside through the sunroof, Kilgore said. The owner of the car saw him and ran to the vehicle, and he beat her during a scuffle for the keys, which were inside. When police arrived, Leen jumped out of the car and ran. Police said he climbed a tree and, when an officer tried to get him to come down, jumped on the officer and grabbed his revolver. A second officer arrived, pulled his revolver and told Leen to drop the weapon. At that point, Kilgore said, Leen began firing at the officers, with one bullet going through a window of a nearby house. Leen was shot several times.

### Ethel Kennedy visits Kennedy gravesites

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ethel Kennedy laid a rose at the grave of her husband, Robert F. Kennedy, on the 19th anniversary of his assassination. Accompanied only by Ena Bernard, a member of her household staff, Mrs. Kennedy knelt briefly at the grave at Arlington National Cemetery before visiting the grave of Kennedy's brother, former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. She left a rose there as well. The visit lasted about 15 minutes. Robert F. Kennedy, 42, was celebrating primary victories in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination when he was gunned down at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968. He died the next day.

### Thieves steal 9th century paintings

CATANIA, Sicily (AP) — Thirty paintings dating back to the 9th century were stolen in Italy, authorities said, and a Czech newspaper has reported that a painting by French surrealist Yves Tanguy was stolen from the Prague National Gallery. The thefts in Italy occurred while the paintings were under transport to an art exhibition in Palermo, authorities said. The paintings, of a commercial value of about half a million lire (\$385,000), were flown to Sicily from Milan, then loaded on to a truck Friday at the Catania airport for further transportation to Palermo, 28 kilometres to the west. The truck was about to enter the highway leading to Palermo when it was stopped by a car, authorities said. The two men in the car then forced out the driver, Antonio Guzzone, who they gagged and tied up before driving away with the paintings. In Prague, the Zemedelske Noviny newspaper reported that specialists of the criminal police have begun to investigate the theft of the Tanguy painting. Zemedelske Noviny did not give the value of the painting but said when the 24.5-centimetre picture was shown several years ago at an exhibition of European art in Japan, it was insured for \$100,000.